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E L E M E N T S

OF THE

Rich. Hey.
1787.

PRACTICE OF PHYSIC,

W. Hey.

FOR THE

USE of GENTLEMEN who attend LECTURES
on that SUBJECT.

READ AT GUY'S HOSPITAL,

By WILLIAM SAUNDERS, M. D.

—
Of the ROYAL COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS, and
PHYSICIAN to GUY'S HOSPITAL.



PRINTED IN THE YEAR 1784.





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* Dr. L. thinks that most if not all Diseases
are first local, even Fevers; the Argument
he uses to prove this is, that an Emission
given the first day will often entirely
prevent a Fever, but, if given perhaps the
Day it will do no good & the Disease will
have its Course: if the first given
could be entirely removed, the
Disease would be entirely cured.

E L E M E N T S

O F T H E

P R A C T I C E O F P H Y S I C .

I N T R O D U C T I O N .

THE human body is so constructed, that by the application of morbid causes, the nervous power, or living principle, is excited into more vigorous and frequent action, by which they are removed; the vitiated state of the fluids corrected; and obstructions of the viscera or other organs resolved; diseases are then said to be cured by nature, or the spontaneous efforts of the animal œconomy.

P A T H O L O G Y .

THE efforts of the living principle are either universal or particular. *

UNIVERSAL, when the whole vascular system is excited into increased action by a general irritation.

PARTICULAR, when the irritation is slight, and confined to a part.

Regular and successive efforts are necessary for the cure of many diseases, and when not interrupted,

rupted, require a determined and given time for that purpose. *a.*

The powers of nature are chiefly deficient in the cure of chronic diseases, as the LUES VENEREA, PALSY, DROPSY, HYPOCHONDRIACAL COMPLAINTS, &c. &c. in such diseases, the efforts of the animal œconomy are too weak and languid.

In some diseases the encreased action of the body is even hurtful, as in calculous cases, in inflammation of the stomach and intestines, &c. such actions should be moderated and quieted.

Hence a judicious physician is not always to be considered as the servant of nature, but frequently as her counsellor; he should, however, be always attentive to her views and operations.

The medical art is therefore to be frequently called in to supply and correct the defects of nature. *b*

A knowledge of such principles as direct to the most successful indications in the cure of diseases, are derived from

1. An accurate investigation of the proximate and remote causes of disease.

2. From experience, the history of diseases, and the success of particular remedies, whose operation or MODE of action cannot be explained from any known laws of the animal œconomy.

3. By comparing and uniting both these methods together, viz. the DOGMATICAL and EMPIRICAL, we are directed to the most certain, or least fallible means of cure.

In order to cure a disease, it becomes sometimes necessary for the Physician to know the constitution, or peculiar temperament of his patient in health, as well as in disease.

Such parts of the body as are naturally weak, require a particular attention in the course of a disease.

H. S. thinks this is the Case in infantile
er: he thinks that the diarrhoea by which
it disease terminates cannot be imita-
by Purges or shortened by them, that the
urhoea will continue a ~~given~~ determined
time as 10 or 12 days: that diarrhoea being
simply a Purging, but a deposition of
disease on the Intestines which it gets
it off by a secretion not purging. —

In Inflammation of Intestines. Costiveness
induced, but this act of nature is
counteracted by Purging. —



A Physician frequently does more good by quieting symptoms, than by exciting violent movements in the body.

The art of observing consists in attending to the order, time, and succession of the efforts of nature, especially in acute diseases, and to the operation of remedies, especially in chronic disorders; and in distinguishing between the effects of the disease, and the remedies employed.

The cure of a disease should be chiefly attempted either in its beginning, periods of remission, or intermission, and not in the height of the paroxysm, unless with a view to palliate symptoms.

Remedies should be always adapted to the state of the patient; gentle means are to be used in weak habits, more powerful and active remedies in stronger habits; nothing is to be attempted by sudden and violent means, which may, with equal safety, be effected by milder remedies.

In desperate cases, desperate remedies are to be employed.

A few active remedies, whose efficacy has been already established by experience, are to be preferred to the more doubtful and compounded: and in chronic disorders, remedies of approved efficacy, are not to be frequently changed, unless some new indications of cure occur from an alteration in the state of the disease.

The same disease, in different persons, cannot always be cured by the same remedy: The venereal disease, though attended with the same symptoms in different persons, will not yield to the same preparation of mercury; hence arises the necessity of trying new remedies, and of employing in practice even different chemical preparations of the same remedy.

In the application of remedies the season of the year is to be attended to.

In the spring and summer, VISCERAL OBSTRUCTIONS, and many chronic disorders, are more easily removed, than in autumn and winter.

It is the duty of a Physician to divert the force of a disease from the vital organs, to parts less necessary to life.

There are certain periods of a disease when evacuations are most successfully excited, either by nature or art; profuse and early sweating in fevers gives no relief, but moderate sweatings in a more advanced state of the disease, promotes the recovery of a patient: hence is founded the idea of concoction, so much talked of by Dr. Sydenham.

It becomes frequently necessary to quiet urgent symptoms, though the remedies employed should be contra-indicated by the cause of the disease; this often prevents difficulties in the use of opium in inflammatory disorders.

Critical evacuations are not to be checked or interrupted, nor are remedies to be employed, during such evacuations, which may excite other movements in the body at such critical periods.

In acute disorders, or during much pain, food is in general to be avoided, because it rather degenerates into a corrupted state, than affords nourishment.

The more the strength of the body is impaired, the food should be of lighter nourishment, soluble, and of easy digestion, and should be taken frequently, and in small quantities.

The more strength the patient has, he may indulge with more safety in the use of more solid and nutritious aliment.

A disease is the impeded action of any one function of the body.

The





The practice of medicine may be distinguished into pathology, and therapeutics.

PATHOLOGY, includes a knowledge of the CAUSES of DISEASES, their SYMPTOMS, SEAT, CRISIS, DIAGNOSIS, and PROGNOSIS.

The ancients enumerated three causes of disease, REMOTE, PREDISPOSING, and PROXIMATE.

OF REMOTE CAUSES.

1. Violent passions of the mind, such as anger, love, grief, fear, shame, envy, joy.
2. A studious and anxious life, watchfulness, &c. &c.
3. Poisons, or the abuse of violent and active remedies.
4. Different qualities in the atmosphere, either *sensible* or *latent*, MORBIFIC MYASMATA or CONTAGION.
5. A defect, or suppression of natural evacuations.
6. Errors in diet, either from the quantity or quality of our food.
7. Mechanical injuries.

OF PREDISPOSING CAUSES.

1. Debility, by whatever means induced.
2. The diseased conformation or figure of the body.
3. The increased or diminished elasticity of the simple solids.
4. The more or less irritable state of the moving or living principle.
5. The qualities of the blood, and other fluids of the body.
6. The hereditary state of the body, favouring particular diseases in different periods of our growth.

7. The nature of preceding disorders.
8. The period of life, whether that of an infant, the adult, &c. &c.
9. The sex of the patient.

OF PROXIMATE CAUSES.

By the proximate cause is meant the real state of the diseased organ.

A knowledge of this subject can only be derived from,

1. An investigation of the nature and powers of the remote causes.
2. A careful attention to the symptoms, in the order of succession they occur in diseases.
3. The effects of the remedies employed.
4. The dissection of morbid bodies.

In this last case we should carefully distinguish between the effects and cause of the disease.

The investigation of proximate causes is most difficult, and the science of medicine is, in this respect, extremely imperfect.

By some physicians every thing is referred to obstructions, by others to irritation and spasm; some admit the influence of acrid and morbid matter, others deny the possibility of its existence; a modest diffidence is best on this subject.

OF THE SYMPTOMS OF DISEASES.

The præternatural phenomena which occur during a disease, are called symptoms.

These symptoms are either felt by the patient, observed by the physician, or discovered by a dissection of morbid bodies; in this last case it is of great consequence to distinguish between effects and causes.

The



Esq. Bleeding at the nose in the Hooping
Cough is not a symptom of that Disease but
is produced by the exertion in Coughing.
In like Manner a cough in the cold stage
is intermittent.

+ Its Vomiting in Injuries of the Head

but we more commonly mean the for
+ A Crisis tho' often takes place without
particular Evacuation, but the Patient has
a critical Sleep &c. - But Evacuation
without a Relief of the Symptoms is
critical. Thus sometimes in acute
fevers sweating comes on but the
Pain &c is relieved is of no Use &
to be checked. Different Diseases & Dif-
ferences are relieved by different Eva-
cuations: Dr. S. saw a Patient whose Co

The effects which immediately arise from morbid causes, are called the symptoms of the cause.

These symptoms may produce others, which are called the symptoms of the symptoms. ✓

Every symptom points out a diseased state of some of the functions, either the *vital, natural, or animal*.

The symptoms of diseases, in the order they appear, should be attentively marked, and the circumstances which may operate in the animal œconomy, in diversifying their appearance, or rendering them anomalous, should be carefully observed.

All symptoms are to be explained from the action of the proximate cause, or the re-action of the living principle in the animal œconomy, excited with a view of expelling or destroying whatever is inimical to the body.

Many symptoms of diseases are to be explained by the law of sympathy. +

OF THE CRISIS OF DISEASES.

By the crisis of a disease is meant a sudden change, either into health, or death. #

A crisis is more perceptible in acute than chronic diseases.

In acute diseases, an exacerbation of symptoms frequently precede the most favourable crisis, terminating in some sensible evacuations, which procure relief to the patient.

Evacuations, which are accompanied, or immediately followed, with a relief of symptoms, are favourable and critical, but not otherwise. ‡

It was the opinion of Hippocrates, and is now the opinion of many learned and judicious physicians, that critical days or periods, may be accurately marked from their regular and periodical returns,

returns, especially in acute diseases, and even in the fevers of our own country.

The critical days of continued fevers, are the 3d, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 14th, 17th, 20th.

This doctrine is confirmed by the united testimony of De Haen and Dr. Cullen.

The regular course of nature may be interrupted, accelerated or retarded, by various circumstances in the animal œconomy, as well as by the injudicious practice of the physician.

OF THE D I A G N O S I S.

The Diagnosis is that part of the pathology which treats of the specific agreement, or disagreement of symptoms, by which diseases may best be distinguished from one another.

This is of the utmost importance, and supposes an intimate knowledge of leading and characteristic symptoms of all diseases.

OF THE P R O G N O S I S.

This is the science of signs, by which we may foretell the event, or issue of a disease.

This supposes long experience, and contributes much to the reputation of the physician.

In this branch of the pathology, Hippocrates and the ancients acquired great reputation.

The prognosis is by no means conjectural, when founded on accurate observation and experience of similar disorders.

In forming an accurate prognosis, we must recollect our former observations in similar disorders, the effect of the disease in the same person at a former period, the degree of vis vitæ remaining, the importance of the organ affected to the life of the patient.

aints always go, with Purging. Sweating
or relieves him: if we find a Patient sweat
without Relief, we should give them a
dose which will often remove the sweating
from the Disease, but if neither are useful
it should be checked by Bark &c. —

Convulsions preceding small Pox
favourable.

Jaundice coming on about the 7th day
of a fever favourable.

Miliary Eruptions of no use whatever
But all circumstances of this kind are
to be learnt only from Experience &
depend not upon any Reasoning. -
+ Lying upon the Back is a Mark of pro-
nch. Patients who are very weak are unable
to lie upon their sides.

✓ great weakness is a ~~large~~ dangerous
Symptom late in the disease than
early. -

The following practical rules may be properly kept in view.

The state of the *vis vitæ* is to be carefully observed. *as Pulse. Strength. +*
cold ex tremities. -

The age and sex, together with the former state of health, should be marked.

The influence of the climate, or prevailing contagion, and the period of the disorder, deserve our attention.

The same symptoms occurring in different periods of the disorder, is accompanied with more or less danger. ✓

Symptoms of danger are more fallacious in acute than chronic disorders.

The nature of critical discharges, and the symptoms usually preceding them, deserve our notice.

P A R T I.

O F

THE GENERAL DOCTRINE OF FEVER.

64 1. **I**N every fever there is some degree of chilliness, increase of heat, frequency of pulse, and diminution of strength in the animal functions.

65 2. The phænomena in common to all fevers, which direct to an investigation of their causes, are best illustrated by observing the paroxysm of an intermittent fever.

SYMPTOMS OF THE COLD STAGE.

3. Langour, ⁺sense of debility, paleness in the face and extremities, a contraction of the skin and vessels on the surface of the body, a sense of cold in the back, diffused into different parts of the body, a tremor, terminating in rigor, great insensibility, dryness of the mouth, ⁷²pale urine, ⁷²costiveness, ⁷³a diminution of the usual ^{71/2}secretions, a small irregular pulse, ⁶⁹anxiety, oppression on the præcordia, sometimes cough and dyspnœa. ⁷⁰

The intellectual functions are frequently impeded; drowsiness and stupor. ⁷⁴⁻⁵

The symptoms of the cold stage constitute the essence of the disease; they are the effects arising more immediately from the action of the prox-

are not confined to any climate
or sex. —

ing cold & debility are not peculiar to
fevers but they are present as well in
intermittent fevers, which require the
use of the lancet.



SYMPTOMS OF THE COLD STAGE. II

proximate cause; and they are the means of producing that re-action of the system which terminates in the succeeding stage of the paroxysm.

SYMPTOMS OF THE HOT STAGE.

¶ The sense of cold becomes less violent, a heat greater than natural prevails, and, arising from the præcordia, is diffused over all the body, at first irregularly by alternating flushes, becoming more intense and permanent, the colour of the skin returns, with tension and redness; the features of the face, and other parts of the body, recover their usual size; head-ach^o, a pain^o in the back, and often in the extremities; urine high coloured, a strong, hard pulse.

The symptoms of the hot stage terminate in the crisis, or resolution of the fever, or sweating stage.

52 *¶* THE SWEATING STAGE.

The pulse becomes free and large, the organs of secretion are relaxed, the circulation is free and pervious on the skin, producing softness and moisture, the urine deposits a sediment, the belly is open, the functions of the mind and the sensibility of the body are restored.

Though we have pointed out the ordinary course of symptoms which occur in the paroxysm of an intermittent fever, yet it is seldom that all those symptoms are present in the same person, and circumstances frequently happen which pervert the order of them, and render them anomalous.

In continued fevers, the disposition to regular paroxysms prevails, but they are seldom so complete as to terminate in perfect intermissions; they

12 THE SWEATING STAGE.

they generally however assume remitting appearances, and the periods of remission are often regular and steady.

This has given rise to the distribution of fever into continued, remittent, and intermit-
tent.

then

32 THE REMOTE CAUSES OF FEVER.

They are such, as in consequence of acting on the moving powers, induce the cold fit.

Of these are MYASMATA and CONTAGION:
39 of the first, are the effluvia of marshy and moist grounds; chiefly occurring in warmer climates, in a degree however in all countries, and producing the same fevers, only differing in their degree of violence. #

4 The number of contagions is small, each retains the same character in all countries, is of one specific nature, producing a variety of effects, only influenced by season, climate, external causes, and the habit of the body.

The variolous and morbillous matter is to be referred to the head of contagion, and probably the effluvia of the human body in gaols and confined situations.

They are most active when applied directly from their sources or fomites, the atmosphere assisting greatly to destroy or render them inoffensive. *

143 Another frequent remote cause of fever is COLD. ✓

It acts by inducing a spasm on the surface of the body, particularly on those, the vigour of whose circulation has been considerably weakened.

According to the state of the habit to which it is applied, it is capable of producing inflammatory diathesis, as in the case of rheumatism,

among these Dr. S. reckons Venereal, Small Pox,
scabies, Influenza, Putrid Sore Throat; Jack Pox,
scum, Erysipelatous Contagion &c. & he thinks
of some of these as Small Pox & Measles,
all these & Erysipelas ^{various} are conjoined contrary to Dr. Lushington.
Dr. S. thinks that the variolous Matter
cannot be communicated thro' the Medium
of the Atmosphere, but requires actual
contact, the Measles he thinks may be com-
municated to a very great distance thro'
the Atmosphere. The Plague requires
contact. See Dr. Hagerth's Sentiments
on the Solution of variolous Matter
&c. &c.

Water simply considered does not cure fever,
find it very useful when used as a Cold
water Bath, or even in some weak Consti-
tutions as a cold air Bath, as recommended
by Dr. Franklin, but it requires particular
Circumstances. —

D. S. thinks that Spasm is not
the proximate Cause: for what takes
place in the cold fit of a Fever
is very different from the Effects of
Spasm. Spasm or Cramp produces
Redness, the blood is detained in
the Part, as the Cramp of the
Thighs of the leg; the redness of a Person
with lock of Jaw shows the same.
It is a diminished Energy of the
Heart, therefore the blood is not
driven so completely into the

THE REMOTE CAUSE OF FEVERS. 13
in others it produces CATARRH, and in many,
CONTINUED FEVERS.

When applied in an extreme degree, so as to exert its sedative powers, it extinguishes life, and produces gangrene.

Other remote causes of fever, are the sedative passions of fear, grief, and anxiety.

Intemperance in drinking and venery, assist in producing fever, especially when favoured by the concurrence of myasmata, contagion, and the action of other sedative powers.

Retention of putrid and acrid matter in the primæ viæ, from indigestible or corrupted food, or fæces in the intestines, concur in the production of fever.

Direct stimulants seldom are capable of producing fever, though they increase the pulse, and the animal heat.

26 Of the PROXIMATE CAUSE of FEVER.

In attending to the symptoms of languor and debility preceding the cold fit, and to the succession of the three stages of an entire paroxysm, we may suppose that cause and effect are in the same order, *viz.* That the debility induced, favours the spasm on the skin, which is productive of the cold fit; that the cold fit is the cause, by its effect on the heart and arteries, to promote that excitement, or greater action of the vascular system, which is productive of the hot fit, and that the resistance is overcome by the hot fit, which terminates in the restoration of secretion, both on the surface of the body, and the other organs of secretion in the system.

It therefore appears that the most frequent occasional causes of fever produce primarily a sedative effect, and that effect becomes a stimulus

14 Of the PROXIMATE CAUSE of FEVERS.

in the system, exciting more action in the heart and vessels.

We suppose, therefore, that in every fever there is a power applied to the body, which has a tendency to destroy it, but that the NATURA MEDICATRIX is roused to obviate such noxious powers, or to correct and remove them; so that in fevers there are two powers acting, the one, of a sedative nature, the other of a stimulant one, and, when moderated within proper bounds, is the salutary effort of the system.

In every fever there is a tendency to certain regular or periodical movements, attended with obscure marks of remission and exacerbation, even in the most continued fevers; these remissions differ in the frequency of their return, producing the variety of quotidian, tertian, or quartan periods, according to the intervals of paroxysms.

OF THE PROGNOSIS IN FEVERS.

This will depend on the prevalence of morbid or salutary symptoms; how far the excitement in the system is adequate to remove the noxious power, or how far it is properly directed to that part of the body, by whose action the resolution of the disease is best effected.

If the excitement, or re-action, be too violent, as in inflammatory fevers, it often destroys the vital power, and organization of the part; this is a frequent cause of death, especially affecting the brain in continued fevers.

The action of the sedative power, especially in the case of contagion, tends to extinguish the vital principle, by acting on the nerves, and inducing symptoms of debility.

The action of putrid matter on the animal fluids, dissolving the mass of blood, is productive

ments. Vessels & consequently they
collapse. The Proximate Cause of
Hot Stage is an increased & dis-
turbance of the Energy of the Heart producing
an increased feeling of all the Parts than natural.
In all the stages of the Paroxysm
are different proximate Causes.
It is not likely that Spasm on the
extreme Vessels on the surface is
the proximate Cause of fever:
the first symptoms are extreme
debility, &c. which is much more
likely to be produced by a diminished
force of the Heart. —

+ Having no fire, except by way of ventilation

OF THE PROGNOSIS IN FEVERS. 15

tive of profuse hæmorrhage, effusions under the skin, petechiæ, and other malignant eruptions, rendering the body universally gangrenous, and is another cause producing death.

The symptoms which evidently point out the prevalence of danger, compared with the salutary symptoms, will be considered in treating of particular fevers.

In forming a judgment of the event of a disease, attention should be paid to the remissions, the regular movements, and the critical days, which in most cases are accompanied with some sensible change in the secretions, the pulse, or the state of the head.

An exacerbation of symptoms frequently precede a salutary and happy crisis.

OF THE GENERAL CURE OF FEVERS. 120

In the cure of fever, an attention should be first directed towards moderating any irritation, which may increase the disease, or disturb the regular and salutary periods.

1. All disagreeable and violent impressions on the mind are to be avoided.

2. The stimulus of external heat is to be removed, both by having the patient in a large and airy room, as well as by diminishing the quantity of bed-clothes. †

3. The exercise of the body, or the exertion of muscular power, as in speaking, even the stimulus of light is to be avoided; they increase debility in weak habits.

4. The food should be vegetable, ascescent, and of the easiest digestion; the best drink is water acidulated; and, in general, all fermented liquors, except small beer, should be forbid.

16 OF THE GENERAL CURE OF FEVERS.

The usual symptoms of fever are increased by the introduction of food or nourishment into the body, especially of animal food; therefore the usual anxiety expressed for that purpose is ill founded.

5. When the primæ viæ are preternaturally loaded with corrupted matter, or accumulated fæces, the stomach and intestines are to be emptied by the use of No. 1 and 2; an early attention to this particular, will likewise not only remove such morbid and irritating matter, but likewise moderate the inflammatory diathesis of the system, and render bleeding and other evacuations less necessary.

In the general cure of fevers, we should be regulated by an attention to the symptoms of violent action, debility, and putrescency, in the animal fluids.

The symptoms of violent action, are increased force, hardness, and frequency in the pulse, which often particularly determines to the brain, lungs, and other important viscera, producing a sense of local pain and congestion; the secretions are generally very high coloured: such symptoms have commonly been preceded by a severe cold fit, and point out the inflammatory diathesis of the habit. †

The symptoms of DEBILITY are a weakness and irregularity of the voluntary motions, as subfultus tendinum, as well as of sensations and intellectual operations; weakness of the pulse, coldness of the extremities, a tendency to fainting in an erect posture, and a sighing in respiration; involuntary discharges, and difficult deglutition. ✓

The symptoms of putrefaction, are,

A loathing of animal food, great thirst, and a desire for acids.

The

Inflammatory fever generally comes on suddenly. -

Trembling in the Hand when held out, trembling in the Tongue when put out. -
Profuse Sweats with Coldness instead of an equal Abstinence & softness of the skin. -

But it frequently, nay most commonly happens that Fevers are compounded of the two, being attended with violent action early & with inability in the more advanced Period. This causes greater difficulty in the treatment of Fevers. -

+ The State of the blood may be also discovered from the State of the Serum in the Blisters after Venication; it becomes black & fetid, instead of a clear limpid fluid. —

Infants & young Children bear the venig. ill, & therefore it should not be employed, except where the disease is clearly & purely inflammatory as in the Measles. —

But in Cases that very clearly require bleeding we should not suffer any prejudices of the Patient to avail us, as having never been bled before, or having been bled not long ago or having the Menstron, bleeding can do no harm in this Case, it will have no effect upon the Menstron. —

The blood loose in its texture, hæmorrhages from the organs of secretion, without marks of great excitement; effusions under the skin or cuticle, producing petechial and livid eruptions; ✕ frequent loose and foetid stools, with little relief; foetid urine, and a general cadaverous smell of the whole body.

The symptoms of *violent action* are best moderated by *blood-letting*.

The effect of bleeding is more immediately felt in reducing the inflammatory action, than any other evacuation.

It requires much skill to determine in what cases it may always be successfully employed.

It ought chiefly to be had recourse to in the early stage of fever.

The young, the vigorous, and plethoric, bear it best. ✕

The spring and winter seasons demand it most.

The inflammatory diathesis is more prevalent in cold than warm climates, this however is not altogether a general rule, for in the warmest countries, local inflammation, especially of the liver, is more frequent and acute than in cold countries, and gives way, chiefly, to early bleeding.

In epidemic and contagious diseases much caution is necessary in the use of the lancet.

An attention should be paid to the former diseases and habits of the patient. ✓

The appearance of the blood, and the effects of blood-letting, which may have been already practised, ought likewise to regulate our conduct.

The sudden and large evacuation often answers best, especially when taken away in a relaxed or supine posture.

Evacuation by stool likewise moderates the violent action of the system.

The effect of purging is not only that of emptying the intestines, but likewise the vascular system opening upon them.

This evacuation does not so suddenly weaken the system, or reduce the inflammatory diathesis; it has therefore frequently its advantage; especially in doubtful cases of increased action.

In the more advanced stage of fever, purging may be useful, only in so far as it empties the intestines, and removes the putrescent and irritating matter of the bowels; but when instituted early in the beginning of fevers, may do good by moderating the general action of the system.

Symptoms of violent action are moderated by plentiful dilution, especially of watery fluids, acidulated or accompanied with some of the neutral salts, whose operation will afterwards be explained.

Sweating frequently tends to moderate the violent action of fever, when produced by gentle and relaxing means, in opposition to external heat and powerful stimulants. †

This evacuation is frequently spontaneous and moderate, producing the solution of the disease, and is often successfully excited by art.

In many cases where it is early and profuse, it protracts the disease, and exhausts the patient's strength: I have frequently perceived this to be the case in rheumatic fevers.

If it does not relieve in twenty-four hours, it seldom does good.

A relaxed soft skin, opposed to a dry, burning heat, is more favourable than a copious discharge.

Partial sweating is always hurtful.

In the case of violent action, sweating is most safely induced by nauseating doses of emetics, especially antimonial remedies.

For

Profuse or partial sweating are both
judicial, a soft moist skin is better
as a rule than a sweating one. In a
fever it will throw from himself.

* Gallic Imitic is best suspended
in Wine from the acid contained
in it.

* There is one objection to the Use of
all these Calces of Antimony, that
acid fruits, which may be thought
useful, cannot be employed for
the Effect they have on the Calces.

Dr James's Powder originally
contained also Mercury as appears
from the Receipt given in; at pre-
sent it seems to be left out.

For this practice the *Tartar Emetic* should be employed in small and divided doses in solution. *

In general it will likewise prove gently laxative, which renders the practice of sweating much safer in many doubtful cases of inflammatory diathesis. Other preparations of antimony may likewise be employed, which, by their slow solubility in the stomach, are less apt to excite vomiting: of these are all the calcined preparations of antimony, in imitation of Dr. James's Powder,—of this kind is the *Calx Antimonii Nitrata*, Ph. Edin. nov. Edit. and the *Crocus Antimonii Mitior* of Dr. Lewis. †

The *Calx Antimonii*, Ph. London, from the great proportion of nitre, is too much calcined to have any action or solubility.

In all the calcined preparations of antimony, the action must be uncertain, as depending on the state of acidity in the stomach.

In the early stages of fever, great advantages are derived from adding antimonial and purgative remedies together.

In the exhibition of emetics, advantages are derived from their not being given in their full emetic dose at once, but in small doses, at short intervals, so as to secure their vomiting effect: this is the modern and improved practice of giving the tartar emetic.

When tartar emetic is given in solution, it ought to be dissolved in wine.

During the use of the calcined preparations of antimony, acids should be avoided, which might render their operation too violent.

During the nauseating operation of antimonial preparations, the febrile anxiety, and even delirium, is often increased, until some sensible evacuation is induced, which removes those symptoms, and brings on a crisis of the disease.

The general action of the system is encreased by *blisters*, though the violent action of a particular and deeply seated part is lessened by them. They seem to act more from their power of stimulating than their power of evacuating.

They are chiefly indicated in case of local pain and congestion in the beginning of fevers, and in the later stages of fever, they may be more freely employed to keep up the *vis vitæ* of the patient. ✓

Sinapisms and rubefacients seem to act upon the same principles.

Fomentations to the lower extremities, frequently relieve the head in cases of greater action, and by determining to the skin, remove the resistance and spasm upon the surface of the body. +

The symptoms of *debility* are best removed by attention to the following rules :

The most frequent cause of early debility is contagion applied to the body.

The free access of cold air to the surface of the body, corrects, and even destroys the action of contagion. #

In some cases, cold water has even been successfully applied for this purpose.

Debility is greatly moderated by the action of tonic and stimulating remedies ; to this head belongs the use of bark, serpentaria, and wine, No. 5, 6, 7, 8, 10. †

Bark ought chiefly to be employed in cases of remission, with a soft skin, where the secretions, at least once in twenty-four hours, are somewhat more liberal.—In cases of violent heat, a dryness of the skin, a very quick pulse, and symptoms of local congestion, it should not be employed. ♠

D.S. in the latter Stages of Fever or
when there is much Debility, prefers
History, the Expectorates, the blisters,
Pain of the Body. —

formulations may be applied also
revertibly as reagents if they
are judged very not. —

Some also recommend washing
the hair with cold water. —

the application of Cold should be given
at a rate with very particular
cautions —

of the disease is sometimes & a
rule, it is a favourable symptom
the contrary. —

The Objections, of Unsound & Wasting the Force, to the Use of Mines are futile, there being 5 important & delicate steps to be gone through by the Indian.

Medical Sponge, on the other hand,
is in every respect equal to
the former in description & action in
the stomach. The stomach is not
affected by the substance.

& Dr. S. recommends the Infusion of them in Preference to the Powder. The Powder being generally spoiled by keeping. It may be added to a decoction or a tincture of animal &c. But Bark is preferable to any medicine except under the above objections when Bark will do much Harm. Bark is by some considered as a specific, but improperly. —

But the Body should be kept regu-
larly open: therefore a mild lax-
ative once or twice a day is very
useful, which means only the
taking a little of each from the
large intestines—

✓ Dr. Sydenham was very fond of the Lapidea in flowers: & they may be employed usefully with Milters & Pearls. —

I think that in small doses may be
usefully added to the Cerebral
Circulation. Added to Rhubarb to
stop the Profuse Discharge of the latter
Cholera is ~~indicated~~ in Cholera is
delicately indicated in Cholera.

The serpentaria, and contrayerva will often support the vis vitæ in low fevers, and rather promote the natural crisis of the disease. ✕

In cases of extreme debility, with unequal and irregular heat, a low quick pulse, and much watchfulness, wine may be employed with great advantages; and sleep, in all cases of low fever, may be procured by opiates.

In all cases of debility, much evacuation by stool is to be avoided. ✕

The crisis of a low fever is generally best effected by sound sleep, or salivation.

Symptoms of *Putridity* are removed,

1st. By removing the patient from putrid or corrupted air.

2. By a frequent change of bed clothes and linen.

3. By vegetable and ascescent food. ✓

4. By evacuating the contents of the bowels, by cooling and ascescent purgatives, such as Cremor Tartari and Tamarinds, which likewise, by their antiseptic and diluent effect correct the general state of the animal fluids. †

When symptoms of putrefaction are accompanied with symptoms of great debility, then bark and other tonics may be employed with advantage.

Bark is too important and active a remedy to be employed with safety in all cases of continued fever; it should never be employed in cases of an inflammatory diathesis; even in other fevers its good effects are chiefly perceived in cases of remission.

In the general cure of fevers we have rather spoke of general indications than of the application of particular remedies.

OF THE GENERAL DIVISION OF FEVERS.

Notwithstanding in all fevers there is a disposition to periodical returns and occasional exacerbation; yet in some they are scarcely obvious, in others more apparent, and in intermittent, perfect and compleat.

This has given rise to a division of fevers into continued, remittent, and intermittent.

The continued are either *inflammatory*, accompanied with violent action; *nervous*, attended with debility; or *putrid*, attended with appearances of *putrescency*.

In general, however, they are not so distinctly marked in the habit, and in common practice, we find them of a mixed nature, and changing into one another, except when some particular contagion has operated. But, as in all fevers, the plan of cure must be adapted to the state of *increased action*, *debility* or *putrescency*, we shall admit this division of continued fevers into *inflammatory*, *nervous*, and *putrid*.

OF THE INFLAMMATORY FEVER.

The symptoms of the inflammatory fever are, a sense of lassitude, debility, and pain, universally felt in the bones, chilliness and heat alternating one another; the pain becomes more severely felt in the shoulders, back, knees, and head; the heat becomes intense, with redness of the skin, especially of the eyes and face, watchfulness, anxiety, a white tongue, dry skin, high coloured urine, and inflamed blood, costiveness, and delirium.

This fever generally attacks those who are of a strong plethoric habit of body, seldom the weak and relaxed; it seizes men more frequently than women.

Its

Its occasional causes are the sudden application of cold to a heated body ; violent exercise, while exposed to the burning rays of the sun ; intemperance in eating and drinking vinous and spirituous liquors.

It generally kills, by inducing inflammation and gangrene on internal parts.

By bad management, especially the neglect of evacuations, and the too early use of stimulants, it often degenerates into a putrid fever.

The symptoms of danger, are delirium, difficult respiration, symptomatic eruptions, intense heat, a very quick pulse, and involuntary evacuations ; which may be opposed to a softness of the skin, moderate heat, and fever, and a regular freedom of the secretions, neither obstructed on the one hand, nor profuse or colliquative on the other.

The cure of this disease is best effected,

1st. By blood-letting, proportioned to the state of the pulse and strength of the patient.

2. By the means already laid down in order to moderate violent action, *viz.* The use of diluents, with acids and the neutral salts ; the evacuating the *primæ viæ*, and determining to the skin by antimonials in emetics or nauseating doses, or joined with purgatives ; abstinence from animal food, and the application of blisters to relieve local pain and congestion.

All these purposes may be answered by the following prescriptions.

No. I.

R. Tartari emetici, ℥ ij
Aque bullient, ℥ ij
Vini montanti, ℥ viij

Solve tartarum emeticum in aqua bullienti, et adde vinum montanum ; sumat æger drachmam
2 unam

24 OF THE INFLAMMATORY FEVER.

unam omni quadrante horæ, vel sæpius, ex aq.
font. \mathfrak{z} j donec vomitus vel alvus moveatur.

No. 2.

R. Tartari Emetici gr. i.
Infus. Senæ communis, \mathfrak{z} iv.
Sal. Glauberi, \mathfrak{z} vi
Tinct. Senæ, \mathfrak{z} ij

Capiat æger cochl. iv. omne bihorio donec alvus
soluta fuerit.

No. 3.

R. Calcis Antimonii nitrat. vel pulv.
Jacobi, gr. iv.
Sal. Nitri, gr. xv.
Sach. alb. gr. x.

f. pulvis sextis horis sumendus, superbibendo ali-
quot uncias decocti hordei, vel infusi melissæ.

No. 4.

R. Succ. Limonum, \mathfrak{z} fs.
Sal. Absynth, gr. xv.
Aquæ puræ, \mathfrak{z} x.
Tartari Emet. $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.
Syrup Papav. errat, \mathfrak{z} i.
f. haustus 4tis. horis sumendus.

Symptoms of debility, or putrefaction, occurring
in the later periods of inflammatory fevers, are to
be treated as afterwards directed on the subjects of
the nervous and putrid fever.

OF THE NERVOUS FEVER.

In this fever, the symptoms of *debility* are
chiefly prevalent; dejection and terror of mind,
loss of appetite, oppression, watchfulness, sigh-
ing, great lassitude, alternate chilliness, with
flushing

+ The Pulse not hard & thready as in
the Contagious Fever

flushing, in a few days, giddiness and pain in the head, nausea, and vomiting of an insipid pituitous matter, prostration of strength, fainting on sitting in the erect posture, frequent, weak and often intermittent pulse,† with little heat and thirst, a moist tongue, with a white mucus on it; pale watery urine, oppression of the præcordia, unequal distribution of blood to different parts of the body, a coldness in the extremities, a slight delirium, without fury, a disposition to immoderate sweating, or diarrhœa, insensibility to external objects, a tremor on the tongue, with *subsultus tendinum*, *coma*, involuntary discharges by urine and stool, convulsions, and death.

A more favourable termination takes place when there is an early disposition to salivation, and sometimes a gentle moisture on the skin, or diarrhœa comes on, which relieves the head, renders the pulse more steady, and proves a crisis to the disease; deafness is a favourable symptom, which is generally accompanied with profound sleeping, and which is easily distinguished from *coma*. Scabby, angry eruptions, and tumours, always relieve, while miliary eruptions, which generally attend profuse sweating, are only symptomatic.

The *Dangerous symptoms*, are,

Delirium, with profuse evacuations, partial sweating about the breast and head, with cold extremities, *subsultus tendinum*, great watchfulness, quick, low pulse, tremulous motions of the lips, tongue, and other parts, with impeded deglutition.

The *remote causes*, are a relaxed, weak, and irritable nervous system, profuse evacuations, anxiety, watchfulness, fatigue, debility, induced by former diseases, increased by coldness and moisture, and in some cases the action of sedative poisons, *myasmata* and *contagion*.

From what has been said on the *proximate cause* of fever in general, and the state of weaker action in the moving powers, an explanation of the symptoms of this fever is easy.

It is easily distinguished from the inflammatory fever, which is accompanied with more violent action, and the *phlogistic diathesis*.

OF THE CURE OF THE NERVOUS FEVER.

In the cure of this fever, all violent evacuations are to be avoided, while a chief attention is to be paid in supporting the *vis vitæ* through the course of the disease.

In the beginning of this fever, it is proper to give a vomit of ipecacuana, or tartar emetic; patients bear vomiting better than purging in this disease, a few grains of rhubarb and magnesia will be sufficient to keep the body soluble, or emollient clysters given from time to time.

In this fever, wine is one of the best cordials: it may be given, either by itself, diluted with water, or made into whey; it is most grateful when in a cold state.

It renders the pulse slower and fuller, procures sleep, takes off delirium, and supports the patient under profuse sweats and symptomatic eruptions.

The *serpentaria* and *contrayerva* are powerful cordials, especially the former, and determine gently to the skin in this disease.

No. 5.

R. Rad. Contrayervæ

——— Serpentar. virgin. ʒ ij.

Aquæ Bullientis, ʒ xii.

macera per bihorium et colaturæ, adde

Tincturæ Corticis Huxham, ʒ ij.

Sumat



Blister very often fail of their ex-
pectations: the medical attendant is often
improperly blamed for this.

It is proper blistering the arms.
It often produce a favourable
Crisis. —

Sumat æger cochl. iv. sextis horis, interdum Aceti distillat, ʒj; vel Spirit. Vitriol. dulc. ʒfs. singulis dosibus addantur.

In cases of much anxiety and oppression on the *præcordia*, which frequently accompany and precede miliary eruptions, the following medicine is useful.

No. 6.

R. Julep e Camphor, ʒj.
 Spirit Mindereri, ʒvi.
 Confect. Damocratis. gr. xv.
 Aquæ Nucis Mosch. ʒfs.
 Syrup Simpl. ʒj.

f. Haustus 4tis horis sumendus.

In the early stage of this disease, and through the whole course of it, blisters may be applied with great advantage, especially to the extremities, and the state of the *vis vitæ* may be known by attending to the degree of inflammation which from their stimulus is produced. †

In the delirium of this fever, with subsultus tendinum, the musk julep of the Ph. Lond. may be used with advantage, especially when joined to small doses of the tinct. thebaic.

No. 7.

R. Julep e Mosch. ʒx.
 Tinct. Theb. gutt. vj ad x.
 Aquæ Menth. spir.
 Syrup Croci. aa ʒfs.

m. f. Haustus 6tis horis sumendus.

In cases of watchfulness, with, or without delirium, the tinct. thebaic. in the dose of ten or twenty drops, may be given to procure sleep.

28 OF THE NERVOUS FEVER.

Sleep and perspiration are procured by fomentations with vinegar and water, applied to the lower extremities.

In cases of remission, the bark may be given.

No. 8.

R. Corticis Peruv. crassæ pulv. \bar{z} j.

Aquæ puræ \mathfrak{ss} i \mathfrak{ss} .

Coque ad \mathfrak{ss} i, et cola, interdum addantur sub finem coctionis Extract Glychiriz. \bar{z} iv.

R. Decoct. supra parat. \bar{z} xij.

Tinct. Corticis Peruvian. \bar{z} i.

m. f. Haustus 4tis vel 6tis horis sumendus.

In symptomatic and colliquative diarrhœa, a few drops of the tinct. thebaic. may be added to each dose of the bark, or the following.

g. f. approve much of Mithridate in this state. —

No. 9 Pulv. Rhei. gr. x.

—— Ipecacuan. gr. j.

Elect. e Scordio, Θ j.

Syrup simpl. p. f. f. Bolus pro re nata sumendus cum cochl. iv. Julep e creta.

In cases of extreme lowness and dejection, the following. †

No. 10.

R. Aquæ Alexet. simpl. \bar{z} vj.

—— Menth. spirit, \bar{z} ij.

Confect. Cardiac, \bar{z} j \mathfrak{ss} .

Spirit volat. aromat. \bar{z} j.

Syrup Caryophyllorum. \bar{z} iij.

Sumat cochl. iv. in languoribus.

I have seen castor and valerian relieve from the sighing, terror, and anxiety; which, in delicate

Dr. S. thinks Aphtha may be divided
into Symptomatic & Critical. The
former begin in the Mouth, are ^{distinct} ~~not~~
attended with a Relief of Symptoms
forsooner begin in the stomach &
read along the Oesophagus & the whole
Mouth & Fauces, & are confluent: they
are preceded by Torments of the Parts
The Patient complaining that the
line is too sharp in the Mouth &
along the Oesophagus. They are also, pre-
ceded by vomitings, & are attended
with Symptoms. —

In this Case, with delirium & when
the Patient picks the Cloths & raves
much, Dr. S. approves much of Trid. The
is given every 6 hours. —

This Fever is always contagious
† Dr. S. observes that sometimes in the
Cases with delirium the Eyes have
very much the appearance of
Berret's Eyes. -

† Dr. S. thinks it a good Symptom
if the Purges crack & gradually come
off. He disapproves of its being
cleaned away.

licate and irritable habits occur in a high degree in this fever.

OF THE PUTRID, MALIGNANT, OR PETECHIAL FEVER.

This fever has acquired its name from its malignant nature, putrescent state of the fluids, and the livid eruptions which constantly attend it. ✱

The SYMPTOMS are an intense heat, alternating with chilliness, with some remission, a hard, small, frequent, and irregular pulse; a violent pulsation of the temporal and carotid arteries; great prostration of strength, anxiety and dejection of spirits, nausea and bilious vomiting, pain in the head, inflamed eyes, ✱ *tiinnitus aurium*, a difficult, laborious respiration, with frequent sighing, and foetid breath, universal pain, great restlessness, delirium, a foul tongue, with foetid fordes about the teeth, ✱ great thirst, the tongue sometimes black and dry, without thirst: the urine varies much, sometimes when there is a delirium, it is pale; in general, however it is foetid and high coloured, and all the other secretions are in the same state; involuntary evacuations, hæmorrhages with dissolved blood, and universal livid and petechial eruptions, with gangrenous aphthæ in the mouth and throat.——

This disease assumes a great variety of appearances, sometimes the symptoms are inflammatory in the beginning; in which case, there is rigor, followed by increased action; in other cases, the disease is more early on the nerves, resembling the nervous fever above described; in general there is much debility in the beginning, which prevails more or less with the symptoms of putridity already described.

30 OF THE PUTRID FEVER.

The remote causes of this disease are ;

1st. The application of putrid and contagious vapour to the body.

2d. The too free use of animal food, especially if accompanied with bad water.

3d. The predisposition from debility and anxiety of mind.

4th. The too free use of alkaline and septic substances. †

The proximate cause is induced, either by the sedative power of contagion, acting immediately on the nerves, or rendering the animal fluids putrid.

OF THE PROGNOSIS.

A diarrhœa, or perspiration, frequently relieves and takes off the delirium.

The eruptions becoming more red and inflamed, are favourable.

Numerous livid, petechial eruptions, black and gangrenous aphthæ, dry, black tongue, with delirium, plucking the bed-clothes, no thirst, difficult respiration, tension of the abdomen, with fœtid and involuntary stools, partial and clammy sweats, cold extremities, a quick, weak, and irregular pulse, are extremely fatal.

OF THE CURE OF THE PUTRID FEVER.

In cases of plethoræ, with much increased action in the beginning, it may be proper to take away a few ounces of blood; this evacuation should be managed with the greatest caution, and in no cases should it be repeated. The head may be relieved with more safety by the application of leeches, or cupping-glasses.

The primæ viæ are to be evacuated by the early use of No. 1, 2 ; and if in the course of the
disease

Mr. S. has changed his opinion with
regard to this matter: he now thinks
contagion from living animal matter
is the only Cause. But he seems
also to deny that Athletics have
any Effect in enervating the system.

As 3 or 4 ounces: at least bleeding the
head with Leeches, may be said to
succeed when the Pain in the Head
is very great in the early stage. —

#8. I think that Patients in
contagious fever bear better & re-
quire more evacuating of the
Primæ Viæ than the ~~low~~ nervous
Fever where there is all debility
& acrimonious matter will be
prevented from collect^{ing} ~~any~~ which
then bursts out at the latter end
of the Complaint. —

I S. S. prefers Sp. T. Mindereri as
superior to the common saline
draughts, or wine or Tar tar; because
it produces sweating without de-
bitating. —

+ The Dr observed in his lecture that in these
cases we should not wait for a Remiss.
before we give the Bark. — In another
Lecture he thought it better to
give the Bark only in the Day Time
& Sp. T. Mindereri during the Ev-
ening Exacerbation. —

OF THE CURE OF THE PUTRID FEVER. 31
disease there is much tension, and determination
on the bowels, the neutral and acescent purga-
tives. #

Emollient clysters, either of warm water, or
decoct. commun. Ph. Lond. tend greatly to di-
lute the acrimony and foetor of the contents of
the large intestines; they obviate that dangerous
tension of the abdomen which occurs in this
disorder.

A determination on the skin should be kept up
by the use of julep e camphora, with the vege-
table acids, which are preferable to the fossil
ones. †

The cordial and antiseptic practice should be
united; this will lead to the use of wine, bark,
and acids.

Rhenish wine, or old hock, is the most plea-
sant.

The cravings of the patient should be attended
to in the use of food and drink; they will always
direct to the acescent and antiseptic.

In this, as in other fevers, bark should only
be given in such cases as point out some obscure
remission, and where there is no local congestion
on the internal viscera. ✕ It often relieves from
profuse and symptomatic sweatings; its purga-
tive effect is best corrected by small doses of the
tinct. thebaic. and in cases of costiveness it
should be accompanied with small doses of rhu-
barb.

It is much safer in its operation when accom-
panied with acids; in cases where a determina-
tion on the skin is desired, the spirit. mindereri
may be given along with it.

Symptomatic diarrhoea may be moderated either
by opiates alone, or when united with aroma-
tics.

32 OF THE CURE OF THE PUTRID FEVER.

No. II.

R. Nucis Moschat, ʒ ss.

Elect. e Scordio, ʒ j.

Pulv. e Bol. vel comp. cum opio,
gr. xv.

Syrup simpl. q. s. f. Bolus bis die
sumendus.

In the diarrhœa of a putrid fever, the tinct. rosarum, and the saline medicine in an effervescent state may be useful, from their correcting the putrid matter of the bowels.

Blisters are only useful in supporting the vis vitæ in the decline of this disease.

In cases of aphthæ the Decoct. pectoral. Ph. Lond. gently acidulated with acids, is frequently proper as a gargle.

The epidemic and remitting fevers of warm climates, are chiefly of the putrid kind, but in the beginning are sometimes accompanied with so much increased action as to render it necessary to take away a few ounces of blood.

They differ chiefly from the putrid fevers of this country, in having more oppression on the præcordia, a sense of greater pain in the region of the stomach and liver, with early vomiting of a very acrid and offensive bile; the skin is generally tinged of a yellow colour, hence the disease has been called the bilious, or yellow fever.

In the East Indies, where persons are exposed not only to intense heat, but likewise to the putrid effluvia of wet mud, the symptoms of debility are greater, and the progress of the disease is more rapid and fatal.

The cure consists chiefly in early evacuations by the primæ viæ, as above directed, and in cases of early remission, the bark with acids, and other antiseptics, should be given with freedom.

In



N. The Fit has been said to recur sometimes
only every 5 or 6th day. I have never seen
such a Case. Double tertians are explained
Some difficultly known to be fevers, or
stead of a cold Fit at the Ance, Patients
attacked with Vomiting, which never ceases
till the hot Fit breaks out, some faint away

OF THE CURE OF THE PUTRID FEVER. 33

In comparing the different accounts of practical writers on the subject of fevers of different countries, and more particularly on the bilious and remitting fevers of warm climates, I am of opinion, that they do not differ essentially from those which we have described, but as varieties, influenced by climate and the general state of the atmosphere, different temperaments, or constitutions, and that the continued, and remitting fevers are the same, requiring a method of cure suited to the state of *reaction*, *debility*, or *putridity*, the prevalence of *bile*, and the degree of *remission*.

Remissions are best brought on by assisting in carrying off bilious accumulations by the united operation of tartar emetic, the neutral salts, or ascescent laxatives.

OF INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

The symptoms of intermittents have been already described under the title of general fevers, in the various stages of the paroxysm. Vide page 10.

They are distinguished by Sydenham into vernal and autumnal, the former frequently accompanied with inflammatory diathesis, the latter with the putrid.

They are distinguishable according to the frequency and duration of the interval, into single quotidiens, tertians, quartans, or into the duplicate quotidiens, tertians, or quartans, and perhaps they may be still more anomalous fevers of other types. #

They generally arise from the exhalation of effluvia from marshy and low situations, and are favoured by moisture. *See over the leaf*

The

34 OF INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

The predisposition is relaxation and weakness, either induced by former disease, or by a thin, watery, and vegetable diet. *

Between the paroxysms there is a tendency to sweating, and an impaired appetite.

*Persons who have always lived near
fens are less liable to agues than strangers.*

OF THE PROGNOSIS.

The duration of the disease depends much on the character of the prevailing epidemic.

The more regular the return of paroxysms the more favourable is the disease. N

Epidemic intermittents are of more difficult cure than sporadic ones; quartans, than tertians; autumnal than vernal.

Quotidian intermittents sometimes terminate in continued fevers.

Appearances of jaundice and dropsy point out diseased viscera, which require a particular method of cure. #

OF THE CURE OF INTERMITTENTS.

In the cure of intermittents, an attention should be paid to the preventing the recurrence of paroxysms, conducting them in such a manner as to render the solution of the disease perfect, and in removing such circumstances as may impede either of the above indications. †

The recurrence of paroxysms is best prevented, or their violence moderated,

1st. By the exhibition of an emetic, so that its operation be nearly over before the accession of the cold fit.

2d. By the use of tonics, of which there is great variety, either astringents alone, bitters alone, astringents and bitters united, astringents and aromatics, metallic preparations, and opiates.

The

to have a violent pain in some part of the body
often in the eye: but these when ascertained
should be treated as if characteriz'd as usual. -
it may be conveyed from one Person to another
(disposed to receive it) without their going to the
source of Contagion. Dr Cleghorn says it is very infe-
rious at Menorca. - * Those who are born & bred
in the south seldom or ever catch it. ^{ptysis} ~~scrophulous~~ are not
common, near large pieces of water except the
water be dried up & the mud be exposed to the air.
The worst symptoms are peripneumonicones: the
inflammation here must be removed before back be
taken by bleeding, tho' the original disease forbids
bleeding. - # In his lecture the Dr observed that the
liver does sometimes become ^{scrophulous} ~~scrophulous~~ yet
there is frequently dropsy in the "vis without
diseased viscera which will often give way to
alk & other Tonics without Doobstruents as used
in Acutes. - † The Patient should not continue
in the Bogs or Marshes as that will increase
difficulty of Cure.

to whatever gives confidence to the mind as Charms &c will keep off the Fit. —

* The red bark is far superior to the other; but in some weak stomachs it will be necessary to give the common. Bark in substance should be used whenever the stomach will bear it & decoctions may be used. Puls. Cort. ʒij may be given every hour.

If whenever any chronic diseases are joined with typhus, we should attend only to the typhus until it is completely cured, otherwise we shall do

I Bark may be given immediately up the attack of the sweating fit: in the cold fit it might be given only it would do no good. if a piece of bark were swallowed in the cold & vomited up in a hot fit it would be unaltered, the gastric juice & other secretions being not then secreted.

§ Opium assists very much the action of Bark will cure 99 cases out of 100, but sometimes it is necessary to join Hydrh. Hydrhal. has been sometimes successful.

The tone is kept up by occasional stimulants, a generous diet, the use of wine, employed especially in the period of intermission. *b*

Of all tonic remedies, the peruvian bark is justly esteemed the most effectual. ***

It may be employed with great safety, in any period of intermittents, provided there is neither inflammation, nor appearances of obstruction in the abdominal viscera.

Obstructions of the liver, dropsies, and other consequences of intermittents, which have been commonly attributed to the bark, take their rise from the recurrence of paroxysms, from the neglect of bark in the beginning, or from not using it in sufficient quantity. *h*

In the intermittents of some climates, accompanying particular epidemics, the intermission is not always perfect; however, the bark should be given largely to obviate the danger arising from exacerbations, and the recurrence of paroxysms.

The bark should be given largely, especially as near the accession of the paroxysm as possible.

It should be continued until the patient has missed several paroxysms, and afterwards the quantity diminished by slow degrees. *z*

Opiates given in the hot fit, shorten its duration, and render the solution of the disease more perfect and compleat—opiates, when given in the cold stage, though less effectual, than in the hot stage, will shorten the paroxysm. *2* The costiveness induced by them is best removed by the Pilul. Ruf. which may accompany their use.

Notwithstanding evacuations have no tendency to cure agues, and when used too freely rather dispose them to return, yet accumulations in the primæ viæ should be removed in some constitutions by Sal. Polychrest and Rhubarb;
in

36 OF THE CURE OF INTERMITTENTS.

in others by the warmer laxatives of aloes and myrrh, as the *unctura sacra*. Ph. Lond. or the *Pilul. Rufi*.

No. 12.

R. Cort. Peruv. crassé pulv. ʒ iſs.
 Aquæ Puræ, ℥ iſs coque ad ℥ i co-
 laturæ sub finem coctionis adde.
 Extract Glychiriz. ʒ iv.

No. 13.

R. Decoct. supra parat. ʒ iſs.
 Tinct. Cort. Huxh. ʒ j.
 f. Haustus omni bihorio sumendus, interdum sin-
 gulis doſibus addantur.
 Rad. Serpent. pulv. gr. xv.
 vel Sal Ammon. crud. gr. v.
 vel Salis. Diuret. ʒ ſs.
 vel Canell. Alb. gr. viij.

No. 14.

R. Pulv. Cort. Peruv. ʒ ij.
 Flor. Chamom. ʒ jſs.
 Limatur Ferri, ʒ j.
 Syrup. simpl. q. ſ. electarium cujus
 capiat magn. nucis moschat omni bihorio vel
 sæpius abſente paroxyſm.

If it ſhould be found impoſſible to give the bark by the mouth, it has been propoſed to ap-
 ply it externally to the ſkin, or to give it largely
 in the form of a clyſter.

The tonic plan of cure, aſſiſted by regular ex-
 erciſe in a good air, ſhould be perſevered in, to
 obviate any relapſe, to which patients labouring
 under intermittents are extremely ſubject.

*White Arſenic has been employed
 but Dr. S. reprobates it. —* OF



+ even in parts that before had no Sensi-
bility

H A diminution of the several secretions
constantly attends inflammation, particularly
in the gævus, hence a dry parch'd mouth, costive
deficiency of urine: instead of which there
an effusion of lymph ^{occasioning} ~~an increase~~ an increase of

OF INFLAMMATION IN GENERAL.

In all cases of inflammation, there is redness, tumour, and encreased action of the vessels, either of the inflamed part alone, or of the whole system; tension, pain, ^{*}greater irritability, and an impaired action of the organ affected. In general, the blood taken from the arm remains longer in a fluid state, and in cooling shews a glutinous separation on the surface, commonly called the inflammatory buff.

Inflammation has acquired different names, according to the seat of it, as *Phlegmon*, *Erysipelas*, &c.

It is most commonly produced by stimulants directly applied to the part affected, but it is frequently formed in the hot fit of a fever, by the violent action of the arterial system producing an unequal distribution of blood; in this case particular organs suffer from a larger quantity of blood directed upon them; the general system being affected, an *inflammatory diathesis* prevails, and the cold stage of a febrile paroxysm commonly precedes the disease.

The proximate cause of inflammation, and fever is frequently the same, both formed by the *natura medicatrix* excited by the spasm or resistance on the surface either of a particular part, or of the whole body.

The symptoms of increased heat, redness and action of the vessels, and the effusion into the surrounding parts, evidently prove an accelerated circulation and a pervious state of vessels; the phænomena of blisters, and the effects of direct stimulants clearly point out that obstruction is not the cause of inflammation; the idea of *lento* and *error loci* taking place in inflammation is ill grounded, inflamed blood being thinner than
F.
other

38 OF INFLAMMATION IN GENERAL.

other blood, and with more difficulty coagulating into any degree of firmness.

The remote causes of inflammation are,

1. External stimulants.
2. Mechanical violence.
3. Cold applied under certain circumstances.
4. The peculiar action of contagion.

Inflammation terminates into *resolution*, *suppuration*, *gangrene*, *scirrhus*, *effusion*, sometimes of red blood, of pus, and frequently of gluten, producing adhesions especially of membranous parts. †

Inflammation is said to terminate by *resolution*, when the symptoms gradually abate, the texture and organization of the part remaining entire, the fluids effused under the moderate action of vessels, absorbed and received into the habit.

Suppuration takes place when the action of the vessels of the part, and the inflammatory diathesis continue violent, the effusion and accumulation of gluten considerable, especially in yielding cellular membrane, the vessels acquire a power of secreting pus, or the effused fluid by stagnation undergoes a process of fermentation, dissolves the surrounding parts, produces a cavity for itself, frequently surrounded by adhesions; this cavity is called an abscess.

The symptoms of *suppuration* are, first, an increase of tumour and pain, a sense of weight and throbbing in the organ, the tumour becoming more soft and pointed; in cases of inflammation, accompanied with *inflammatory diathesis*, repeated and alternate chilliness frequently attended with severe rigors are perceived, the sense of pain abates, and in parts subjected to our view a sense of fluctuation is felt.

Pus is seldom formed in internal parts, and again absorbed in the habit without symptoms of *hectic fever*, which are a quickness of the pulse, intense heat, an emaciated habit, irregular and returning

we find great difference in the nature of
the disease which perhaps depends on the seat
of it. Thus Ophthalmies seldom produce pus
in the rheumatic inflammation: while the
Abscess can hardly be inflamed without pus
in the venereal disease, & the same virus
on the Skin or bones produces again dif-
ferent Effects. In phlegmon pus is always
produced; erysipelas which extends upon
contiguous & irritable Surfaces tends to
angrene. —

returning rigors, and a great tendency to colliquative sweats.

The symptoms of *hectic fever* should be carefully marked and distinguished from *intermittent*.

The character of an *abscess*, and its disposition to heal, or become phagedenic will depend much in the state of the fluid effused, and the degree of action in the vessels of the part.

In the case of *gangrene*, the matter effused becomes putrid and corrupted, communicating its poisonous and destructive effects to the integuments and cellular membrane, sometimes as in *sphacelus* destroying blood vessels and muscles. The symptoms of *gangrene* are a sudden loss of pain and heat after violent action of the part, a softness and loss of elasticity, vesicles on the surface of the part, effusing under the skin an ichorous and offensive fluid, a livid or black appearance, with a cadaverous smell, a quick pulse, and a diminution of strength.

It has been usual to consider *scirrhus* as one effect of inflammation, though I believe it may exist independant of it, and seems an indolent tumour of a gland, which from its structure has favoured the stagnation of a fluid in it.

In some cases, as in inflammation of the lungs, blood is *effused* into the cellular and vesicular structure of that organ, producing suffocation and immediate death.

In the inflammation of membranous parts, as the pleura and peritoneum, there is frequently produced adhesions and adventitious membranes, and it is not uncommon to find pus from the surface of membranes effused, and collected on internal cavities, accompanied with frequent rigors, and the usual symptoms of *hectic fever*, without any appearance from dissection of ulceration or abscess.

OF THE GENERAL CURE OF INFLAMMATION.

In the first stage of inflammation, the cure should be attempted by promoting *resolution*, which is effected by

1. Removing the remote causes, which are obvious, and continue to operate.

2. By diminishing the quantity of blood either in the whole system, or as directed to a peculiar organ.

3. By relaxing the whole system, or diminishing the tone of a particular part.

4. By increasing the neighbouring secretions.

All these indications are fulfilled by blood letting, either general or topical.

By the use of purgatives, especially the cooling and antiphlogistic, by relaxing the skin by antimonials and tepid diluents.

By fomentations, or the vapour bath, directed on the parts affected.

The violent action of the vessels of an inflamed part may be diminished by external sedatives; such are the preparations of lead, zinc, copper, and mercury, when applied in a very diluted state.

Resolution is frequently promoted by blisters, rubefacients, or other means of exciting greater action on the vessels in the neighbourhood of the inflamed part.

There are many cases of inflammation depending on the relaxed, weakened, and passive state of the organ, best removed by tonic remedies, and more active preparations of the metallic bodies. There are likewise cases of inflammation kept up by the action of a peculiar acrimony, best cured by alterative remedies; such as the preparations of mercury and antimony. Of the first kind are chronic and scrophulous ophthalmias. Of the second



GENERAL CURE OF INFLAMMATION. 41

cond are inflammations depending on a venereal cause, and affections of the skin, not accompanied with any inflammatory diathesis in the general habit.

In circumstances where *suppuration* is unavoidable, and probably in some it may be desirable, it becomes necessary to hasten the conversion of the effused fluid into *pus*, and to soften the integuments and surrounding parts, so as to promote its most favourable direction.

The means employed to promote resolution are to be omitted on the one hand, while we should, on the other, guard against exciting too much the inflammatory diathesis of the habit.

Suppuration is best promoted by the applications of warm cataplasms and plaisters to the parts, which soften the integuments, by keeping the part in a degree of *fatus*, and promote the general view in suppuration.

The proper period for the evacuation of the pus, and the most eligible means of doing it, are considerations which belong to the surgeon.

In cases of abscess, pus is frequently improved and corrected by good air, a milk diet, the use of bark, and other tonics. In many cases of relaxation and diminished inflammation, external stimulants and escharotics are often applied with advantage, especially the preparations of mercury and copper.

Pus is likewise corrected by means which diminish pain and irritation; hence arises the use of opium, cicuta, and perhaps many others of the sedative class of remedies.

Inflammation frequently shews a tendency to *gangrene*, which should be discouraged by every proper means.

Gangrene, in its very early tendency, may be obviated, by diminishing the inflammatory diathesis, as directed above.

When it has already come on, every possible means of preventing its spreading, by exciting a suppuratory inflammation surrounding it, and by separating the gangrenous from the sound parts, by means of the knife.

The internal use of bark in a gangrene with *atonía*, should be much employed; warm and antiseptic fomentations and cataplasms may be directed with advantage.

Opium has lately been recommended as a specific, in a particular species of gangrene.

In cases of scirrhus, the cure may be attempted by small doses of the neutral salts, sea-water, and alkaline remedies. In some cases cicuta, mercury, and antimony, promote the resolution of scirrhus.

If a scirrhus be large, increasing, loose, and detached, it should be cut out, or destroyed by caustics.

The electric fluid has been of late successfully directed, in discussing hard and indolent tumours.

The pain and irritation of a cancer may be greatly relieved by opiates and cicuta, which, together with bark and mercury, frequently correct the nature of the discharge; to which may be added a milk and vegetable diet.

The external application of carrots, and other fermentable cataplasms, remove the offensive fœtor of the discharge.

Arsenic and other caustics destroy the inequalities and fungous appearances on the surfaces.

The early use of the knife, where it can be safely employed, should be preferred, before the habit has suffered much from the symptomatic hætic.

In cases of purulent effusion on internal parts, accompanied with the symptoms of hætic fever, above related, myrrh, in small doses, has been
found



The local Pain is very great & is
chiefly confined to the Forehead &
Temples. — Sight disturbed the
Patient very much. Tendency to
bleed at the nose. Flushed Countenance.
at this time the Pulse becomes full
& slow whereas before it was hard
& quick. — The Encephalus
internus seems very similar to
Phrenitis in its beginning & ought
to be treated in the same way. —
Cure. Blood, leeches, Blisters, leeches.
Bleeding in the arm, Purging, local
Bleeding if the disease seems to be
chiefly local. Mercury rubbed in.

found useful. Sarsaparilla, and a milk diet, correct the stimulus and acrimony of pus.

It seems probable that caustics, or setons in the integuments, diminish the effusion on internal parts, and relieve the sense of weight and congestion on internal organs.

OF THE PHRENITIS.

It is an inflammation of the brain or its membranes, attended with an acute fever, much head-ach, and an early delirium. *of the furious kind*

It is either idiopathic, or symptomatic; the former seldom occurs in this country; frequently in warm climates, in persons much exposed to the heat of the sun. *terminating sometimes in 24 hours with death.*

It begins with rigors, succeeded by heat, pain in the head, great pulsation of the arteries, inflamed eyes, disturbed sleep, tinnitus aurium, great irritability, dry tongue, delirium with fury, terminating in stupor and insensibility. #

The symptomatic phrenitis has been described on the subject of fever.

The method of cure is in both the same. ✓

OF THE OPHTHALMIA.

This is an inflammation of the membranes of the eye, more especially the *tunica conjunctiva*, or *adnata*.

It differs much in its degree of violence, sometimes more deeply seated, affecting the more interior membranes, extending itself to the inner surface of the *palpebræ*, and is attended with more or less pain and fever.

In some there is much heat and dryness, in others an increase in the secretion of tears, which are of an acrid nature.

In some it is epidemical, in others intermittent.

It frequently is complicated with scrophulous + or venereal complaints. #

Its remoter causes are,

1. External stimulants, acrid and volatile *effluvia*.

2. Cold applied, obstructing habitual evacuations.

3. Scrophulous and venereal causes determining on the eye.

It is accompanied with a sense of heat and pain, redness, and some degree of tumour. In general an increased discharge of an acrid, serous fluid, together with a *sordes*, which glues up the eyes, especially in the morning. The eye-sight is imperfect, and the pain is much increased by light. In some suppuration comes on, in others an opacity of the cornea.

The disease is frequently independent of general inflammatory diathesis, in others it is preceded and accompanied with the usual symptoms of inflammatory fever.

The cure consists in reducing the inflammatory diathesis, by bleeding and purging, and in diminishing the pain and irritability by local applications. ¶ In relaxed and scrophulous habits, *deobstruent* and tonic remedies are the best; and in the venereal ophthalmia, the cure can only be effected by mercurial and alterative medicines. #

If there be no general fever, topical bleedings either by leeches, cupping-glasses, or by opening the temporal artery, answer best.

Blisters applied to the head or behind the ears often relieve. Setons, especially in the neighbourhood of the head, do good.

In some cases the inflammation has been diminished by slight scarifications of the turgid vessels of the eye.

These Cases it is generally dro-
w & attended with an irrita-
tion of the Body,

In other Cases, Sight gives little or
no uneasiness & attended often with
puff-colour'd Spots about the Fore-
head. Mercury useful in the latter
but hurtful in the former. The
venereal Inflamm. attended in the
little discharge from the Eye.

In Cases where the Ophthalmus
inflammation is accompanied
with the venereal Disease Bark
Mercury should be joined. -
When y Pain & Irritability is very
great a large Dose of Opium should
be given.

In the intermittent Inflammation
of the Eye of which Dr. L. has seen
many Bark freely given is the
only Remedy. -

Dr. S. S. thinks this the best Lotion
in Scrophulous Cases: he thinks
it ought to be applied much
stronger than it is commonly done.

I with the general Tonic Plan
+ Topical Applications here
of little or no Use.

The following are occasionally very proper applications for inflamed eyes :

No. 15.

R. Aceti Lithargyritis, \mathfrak{z} j.
Spiritus Vinosi tenuioris, \mathfrak{z} ij.
Aquæ Rosarum, \mathfrak{lb} j.

No. 16.

R. Aquæ Rosarum, \mathfrak{z} vj. ~~4~~
Vitriol. Alb. \mathfrak{z} j.
Spirit. Vitriol tenuis, gutt. iij.

No. 17.

R. Unguent. Tutia, \mathfrak{z} ij.
Vitriol. Alb. gr. ij.

Hujus paululum, linteo exceptum, oculo dolenti omni nocte imponatur.

No. 18.

R. Axungia Anserina, \mathfrak{z} j.
Florum Zinci tenuissime trit. \mathfrak{z} β . M.

In some cases of ophthalmia without fever, advantage is derived from the application of brandy and water to the eyes.

In general, warm applications do not agree; though the following is sometimes used with advantage.


No. 19.

R. Caput papav. alb. sine seminibus
 \mathfrak{z} ij. coque in Aquæ Fontanæ
 \mathfrak{lb} ij. ad \mathfrak{lb} j. interdum cum Aceti,
 \mathfrak{z} j. M.

In cases of scrophulous ophthalmia, a decoction of bark in lime water may be recommended. ✓

In the venereal ophthalmia the corrosive sublimate is the best preparation of mercury. ✱

OF THE INFLAMMATORY ANGINA.

In general it is preceded by chilliness, a sense of languor, succeeded by heat; during the hot fit, inflammation is formed on the pharynx, tonsils, uvula, and velum pendulum palati; a difficulty and pain in deglutition, a fulness in the countenance, head ach, white tongue, costiveness, full hard pulse, and inflamed blood. As the inflammation advances, there is more tumour, shooting pains through the ear, some appearance of external tumour in the neck; a sense of throbbing in the arteries of the head, matter is formed, an abscess breaks, and affords relief. 

There is generally a great secretion of mucus from the parts, the adhesion of which on the surface of the inflamed parts has been confounded with the ulcerated state of the organ.

An epidemic sore throat has lately appeared in this country, attended with much pain and difficulty of deglutition, violent head ach, with inflamed eyes, sometimes an universal redness and eruption on the skin resembling the measles; it has been falsely confounded with the malignant and gangrenous sore throat; it has some slight excoriation on the tonsils and velum pendulum palati, and has only given way to bleeding and purging with tartar. emet. and infus. senæ, as at No. 2.

The remote and proximate causes of this disease are such as have been enumerated on the general subject of inflammation.

There is seldom danger, except where the head, by any sudden translation of the disorder, is much affected, or symptoms of peripneumony may have come on. † The cure consists in reducing the inflammatory *diathesis*, by bleeding, either general, or topical, according to circumstances, † and by purging with the saline purgatives, or No. 2.

Dr. S. thinks no Abscess ever takes
Place: but a Secretion of Pus from
the Surface: if Resolution takes Place
is merely by a Discharge from Mucous
the Inflammation goes on to Suppu-
ration, it is not by an Abscess ~~but~~
the Substance of the Glands but
a discharge from the Surface.

Dr. S. never knew it prove fatal
if it was simply inflammatory Abscess
it very often when violent it seems as
it would cause Suffocation. —
Bleeding is very useful. generally
promoting resolution at least abating
the violence. There is one time
however when bleeding does
harm, viz. when Inflammation

has gone so far that Suppuration
is upon the Eve of taking Place: blood
the only impedes that process which
tends to Relief: this may be known
the Pulse becoming ^{rather} soft after having
been full & hard. —

Purging is also a very powerful
Medicine in bringing on Resolute
Emetics &c. I think, rather tend
to do harm from the violence offered
to the Parts. — Gargles also he
thinks do harm from the Exere-
cise to the Parts. Syringing
Parts is far better or Lozenges
cool or lubricate the Parts; Syring
of Rochell Salt &c. —

In cases of external tumour, fomentations, poultices, and blisters may be applied to the external parts. *Blistering to the throat is still better.*

The steam of warm water received into the throat will promote the resolution of the disease.

Nitre, and the neutral salts, are the best cooling medicines.

The following gargle may be used occasionally: care should be taken that the inflamed parts are not put into too violent an action, by the frequent use of gargles.

No. 20.

R. Decoct. Hordei. \bar{z} vj.
Mell. Rosac. \bar{z} j.
Sal. Nitri. \bar{z} j. vel .
Alumin. pulv. \bar{z} i β . f. gargarisma.

The following powder may be dissolved slowly in the mouth:

No. 21.

R. Pulv. Nitri. puri.
Sach. Alb. aa \bar{z} β . m. f. pulvis ad
usum.

No. 22.

R. Tinct. Rosarum, \bar{z} vj.
Mel. Rosarum, \bar{z} β .
Spirit. Vitriol. tenuis gutt. xx. m.
f. gargarisma.

OF THE MALIGNANT ANGINA.

It begins with chilliness, preceded by an intense burning heat, *vertigo*, pain in the head, and stiffness of the neck; there comes on a sense of uneasiness in the throat, nausea, vomiting, and sometimes diarrhoea, anxiety, restlessness, watery inflamed

inflamed eyes, great debility, fainting on sitting in an erect posture, a foul tongue, an erisipelatous redness on the skin, a low quick pulse, early delirium, a discharge of an excoriating, foetid, and ichorous fluid from the tonsils and nose, sometimes destroying and eroding the neighbouring parts. # There is always an exacerbation of fever towards night.

This disease seizes the weak and relaxed more generally, children and women therefore are the most frequent subjects of it.

It is communicated by contagion, and rages with much violence at all seasons of the year.

It should be distinguished both from the inflammatory angina, and the angina mucosa erysipelatoza, above described. †

In the cure of this, all violent evacuations should be avoided. The patient generally sinks under bleeding.

An emetic of ipecacuana in the beginning affords relief.

Diarrhœa may be moderated by No. 11.

A diaphoresis may be brought on by No. 6.

In cases of evident remission of the disease, the bark should be employed with freedom.

The following antiseptic gargles are well adapted to promote the separation of the gangrenous parts in the throat, and to promote the healing of the ulcers.

No. 23.

R. Decoct. Pectoral. ℥ j.

Rad. Contrayerv. contus. 5 ij. coque
per semihor. colaturæ adde Aceti.

Tinctur Myrrh. aa 3 j.

m. f. gargarisma sæpe utend.

There is great variety in this disease
some having an early & some a late
onset a slight & some violent dyspnoea
some an early Diarrhea: some continue the
whole time. Sometimes great exertion,
strength under delirious convulsions
& the Patient be very weak. The Peritons
vessels are often very much enlarged &
inflamed. Sometimes the disease is very
confined at other times it spreads thro' the
Larynx, Trachea, Oesophagus, &c.
It has altered its operation about
the matter he thinks the Stricture
of the Larynx & the
Maligancy of the Trachea the same disease
under different modifications of
constitution & season & thinks both
are equally contagious. —

No. 24.

℞. Gargarism. supra parat. ℥ ij.

Mell. Egyptiac, ℥ j.

m. f. gargarisma.

If the tonsils are much swelled, blisters applied behind the ears, or round the throat, give relief.

ANGINA TRACHEALIS.

The inflammation in this disease is not obvious on looking into the throat, it affects the larynx, and upper part of the trachea, it is accompanied with an acute fever and considerable pain, the breathing is very difficult and laborious, the deglutition is little impaired, there is a singing noise as if the sound issued through metallic pipes, great anxiety and oppression, and the patient is carried off by suffocation.

This disease rages among children, and has been called the *croup*. Dissection has ascertained its seat, and proves that it is an inflammation of the trachea, frequently productive of an adventitious membrane, or an effusion of matter. It has been often mistaken for a spasmodic disease, and treated, though unsuccessfully, by antispasmodics. This disease is very rapid in its progress, and frequently fatal. It should be treated, especially in the beginning, as the inflammatory angina, in which stage it is only curable.

OF INFLAMMATION IN THE CAVITY
OF THE THORAX.

I. Of Peripneumony and Pleurisy.

There is little foundation for distinguishing between the peripneumony and pleurisy, being affections of the same parts, arising from the same
F causes,

causes, and requiring the same method of cure, therefore they are both considered in this place.

They may be defined an acute fever, accompanied with difficult and painful respiration, frequent cough, and a sense of weight or pain in the cavity of the chest, especially during inspiration. It generally begins with a sense of coldness, succeeded by heat, a quick pulse, sometimes soft, (particularly if the *parenchymatous* substance of the lungs be affected,) at other times hard and strong when the pleura is more especially the seat of the disease, anxiety, restlessness, inflamed blood, high coloured urine, flushed countenance, a difficulty in lying on either side, a dry cough attended with an increase of pain, shooting lancinating pains through the chest, as high as the scapulæ and between the shoulders. In the advanced and dangerous state of the disease the pulse becomes irregular, the breathing is more difficult, cold extremities and partial sweats come on, with delirium and death.

This disease terminates by resolution, in which case an easy expectoration comes on, sometimes a whitish mucus streaked with blood; in some cases the resolution is effected by hæmorrhagy from the nose, by gentle sweating, or a copious sediment in the urine.

Nature sometimes by exciting externally phlegmonic or erysipelatous inflammation relieves the internal parts.

The most fatal termination, is by the effusion of blood into the cells of the lungs, producing immediate suffocation.

It terminates in the effusion of matter, sometimes producing inflammatory adhesion, sometimes abscesses, laying the foundation of *phthisis pulmonalis* and *hectic fever*.





The danger is derived from the degree of difficulty in breathing, of fever, and cough, especially continuing beyond the fourteenth day without symptoms of expectoration and resolution.

This disease generally seizes the vigorous and plethoric, or such as have weak lungs; the most frequent occasional causes are cold and moisture, or violent exertions of the organs of voice.

Symptoms of suppuration, bloody effusion or gangrene, should be attended to.

The indications of cure are best promoted by early and large bleedings, either general or topical, in some cases even to *syncope*; by acescent and cooling diluents, such as nitre and the neutral salts, by gentle expectorants; at first the more relaxing ones, afterwards the more powerful and stimulating ones, by the application of blisters, and by moderating the cough by sedatives and opiates.

The following prescriptions will best fulfil the several indications.

Mittatur sanguis ad \mathfrak{z} xij. vel \mathfrak{z} xx. pro ratione virium.

No. 25.

R. Emuls. commun. cum dupl. f. Arab.

\mathfrak{z} ij.

Sal Nitri gr. xv.

Tart. Emet. gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.

Syrup. Balsam. \mathfrak{z} j. m. f.

Hauftus quartis vel sextis horis sumendus.

Applicetur emplastrum vesicatorium parti dolenti.

No. 26.

R. Decoct. Hordei, \mathfrak{z} xij.

Spirit. Mindireri, \mathfrak{z} ij.

Vin. Antimonii, vel

Vin. Ipecacuan. vel

F 2

Oxymel.

Oxymel. Scillitic. 3 fs.

Syrup. simpl. 3 ifs. m.

f. Haustus quartis horis sumendus.

No. 27.

R. Kermes Mineral, gr. ij.

Extract. Theb. gr. β. ad gr. j.

Conserv. Fruct. Cynosb. q. s.

f. Bolus hora somni sumendus.

No. 28.

R. Succ. Limonum, 3 β.

Syrup e Meconio 3 iij. ad 3 vj.

m. f. Haustus hora somni sumendus.

No. 29.

R. Ol. Amygdalini.

Mannæ elect. aa. 3 j.

Mucilag. Gum. Arab. 3 iv.

Syrup. Rosar. solut. q. s. f.

Linctus, cujus capiat cochl. j. parv. sæpius
urgente tussi.

No. 30.

R. Decoct. Hordei, ℥ j.

Oxymel simpl. 3 iv.

m. Sumat Cochl. vj. quartis vel sextis horis,
interdum singulis dosibus, adde

Salis Nitri gr. xv. vel

Spirit Mindireri, 3 ij. vel

Vini Antimonii, 3 β.

No. 31.

R. Sperm. Ceti vitell. ov. solut. 3 ij.

Sal. Corn. Cervi, 3 j.

Aquæ Puræ, 3 vij.

Syrup. Balsam, 3 j. m.

Capiat cochl. ij. tertia quaque hora.





No. 32.

R. Sperm. Ceti, ʒ j. vitel. ov. solut.
 Aquæ puræ, ʒ x.
 Sal. Corn. Cerv. gr. vi. ad gr. x.
 Nitri, gr. x.
 Syrup. Balsam, ʒ j. m. f.

Hauftus sextis horis sumendus, interdum dosi
 sub vesperi sumendo, adde
 Elix. Paregorici, ʒ j.

No. 33.

R. Lact. Ammon. ʒ xij.
 Sal. Nitri. gr. xv. vel
 Oxymel. scillit. ʒ β.
 Syrup. simpl. ʒ j. m.
 f. Hauftus sextis horis sumendus.

No. 34.

R. Rad. Senekæ, ʒ j.
 Aquæ, ℥j β.
 Decoque ad ℥j. et cola.
 Capiat Cochl. iv. quartis vel sextis horis.

In some cases expectoration is promoted by inhaling the steam of warm water and vinegar.

The antiphlogistic regimen, a milk and vegetable diet, with good air, should be recommended.

The symptoms may vary according to the seat of inflammation in the cavity of the thorax, as affecting either the mediastinum, the heart, or diaphragm, but the method of cure is the same as in peripneumony and pleurisy.

OF THE PHTHISIS PULMONALIS, OR PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

It is attended with a cough, quick pulse, difficult and painful respiration, and terminating

in a purulent spitting from ulcers in the lungs, with colliquative evacuations.

It is first introduced by a dry obstinate cough, weight and oppression on the chest, and a tendency to an encreased secretion of *mucus* in the morning.

The fever is irregular, always encreased by eating, especially animal food, accompanied with flushings in the face, an encreased sense of heat in the hands and feet, watchfulness, profuse sweating towards the morning, which often alternates with diarrhœa. The tongue is often morbidly clean, there is a pale whiteness in the tunica conjunctiva of the eye, a gradual decay of strength and flesh; a difficulty of lying sometimes on the affected side, at other times on the opposite side. In some cases there is little or no expectoration in the course of the disease, in others there is little or no pain to be perceived; the appetite frequently continues good to the last stage.

The violence of coughing, and a sense of irritation in the larynx, produces vomiting, especially after eating.

This is one of the most frequent disorders in this country, and should be early attended to, otherwise suppuration will take place and consume the substance of the lungs; suppuration is to be suspected when the patient complains of irregular chilly paroxysms succeeded by heat, and attended with a flushing in the face, with a disposition to night sweats; such cold fits have often been mistaken for an intermittent fever, and fatally treated by bark and other means calculated for the cure of agues.

This disease is often hereditary, connected with a sanguineous and scrophulous temperament, it depends likewise on the bad conformation of the chest; it frequently arises from an imprudent





exposure to cold air, especially when applied to a heated body, and in a stream to the neck and chest.

Violent exertions of the organs of voice, or the introduction of stimulants and acrid substances, by the air in breathing, may bring on inflammation.

Persons are more particularly subject to consumptive complaints from the age of eighteen to thirty.

This disease is more rapid in some constitutions than others, the scrophulous phthisis is generally more gradual in its effects, its symptoms abate in the winter, return with more violence in the spring, and in general does not carry off the patient in less than three or four years.

In cases of hæmoptoe, with much fever, the progress is more rapid.

The danger is to be estimated from the degree of fever, and disposition to colliquative discharges.

In the last stage the feet and legs become œdematous, some degree of stupor and delirium comes on, but in general the senses remain entire to the end of the disease, and the mind is confident of a recovery.

A phthisis from hæmoptoe, is less dangerous than from tubercle, especially when evidently arising, and is strongly marked by an hereditary temperament.

Persons frequently recover from a *vomica* formed during a peripneumony; a mania has sometimes removed consumptive complaints.

The pregnancy of women frequently retards the progress of a consumption, which, however, often returns with additional violence after delivery.

A phthisis pulmonalis is to be considered as proving fatal from a symptomatic hectic induced by ulcerated lungs.

OF THE CURE OF THE PHTHISIS PULMONALIS.

In general the cure will depend on the proper use of the antiphlogistic regimen, as the most effectual means of obviating suppuration, but it will vary somewhat according as the disease has been preceded,

1. By hæmoptoe.
2. By peripneumonia.
3. By catarrh.
4. By asthma.
5. By scrophulous tubercle.
6. By the determination of eruptive disorders on the lungs.
7. By venereal or scorbutic acrimony.
8. By extraneous matter introduced, to which some artificers may be subject.

The cure of this disease is extremely difficult, therefore the approach of it should be carefully watched, before it proceeds to a state of suppuration, especially in hereditary habits.

In all cases of hæmoptoe, especially however when depending on a powerful predisposition to it, a suppuration is to be dreaded, and is best prevented by large and repeated bleedings, the coolest and most ascenscent regimen, avoiding exercise of body, and the keeping the belly soluble by the gentlest laxatives.

No. 35.

R. Tinctur. Rosarum, ʒ xij.

Sal. Nitri, gr. xv.

Sach. Alb. ʒ ʒ.

m. f. Haustus quartis horis vel sæpius sumendus.

No. 36.





No. 36.

R. Sal. Polychrest. \bar{z} j.

Magnes. Alb. calcinat. \bar{z} ij.

Flor. Sulphur. lot. \bar{z} iv.

Terantur diligenter in mortareo marmoreo, et divid. in chartul. viij. quarum capiat unam vel alteram prout alvus postulaverit.

The dangerous effects of a catarrhus cough are best prevented by attending to the degree of inflammatory diathesis which accompanies it, by the use of the Inhaler recommended by Mr. Mudge, of Plymouth, and by moderating the cough by the elix. paregoric. or the following

No. 37.

R. Kermes Mineralis, gr. ij.

Pilul. e Styraçe, gr. v.

f. Pilulæ duæ hori somni sumendæ.

In a phthisis subsequent on peripneumony, the antiphlogistic regimen, a sea voyage, and a temperate atmosphere, with moderate exercise, should be recommended.

In all consumptive complaints, small and repeated bleedings suited to the strength of the patient, and the degree of inflammation, should be attended to.

Suppuration is often prevented by setons, issues, or open blisters on the chest.

The external parts should be well defended from the cold air, by wearing flannel next the skin.

Vegetable acids, and fruits of all kinds, should be used with freedom; they seldom increase any colliquative diarrhœa.

In the inflammatory stage of tubercles, their suppuration should be avoided by the means employed above, yet they are sometimes in a more indolent

indolent and dormant state, when their resolution has been effected by small doses of crude mercury and cicuta; in the *tabes mesenterica* of children, which is a similar disease, though the affection of a different organ, I have experienced good effects from the following :

No. 38.

R. Argenti vivi, gr. iij.

Extract. Cicutæ, gr. vj.

Conserv. Cynosb. q. s.

Terantur simul donec nullum argenti vivi vestigium appareat, f. Bolus meridie sumendus.

In cases of hectic, accompanied with early debility, and little apparent inflammation, I have experienced good effects from the myrrh, as recommended by Dr. Griffith.

No. 39.

R. Myrrhæ, ʒ j.

solve terendo in mortareo cum aquæ alexet. simpl. ʒ vi ʒ.

— Spirituos ʒ ij. dein adde

Nitri purificat. ʒ ʒ.

Sal Martis, gr. xv.

Syrup. simpl. ʒ iij.

m. pro quatuor haustibus quorum capiat ægrotus unum ter quaterve in die.

In no cases have I seen any good effects from the use of bark.

A strong decoction of sarsaparilla, or the powder in substance, will frequently diminish the exacerbation of hectic fever.

The common drink may be either Seltzer or Bristol water, or common whey.





Oily and demulcent remedies seldom afford any permanent relief, the former clog the stomach, and encrease the fever.

No. 40.

R. Sperm. Ceti, ʒ ij.

Vitelli Ovi, j.

Subactis in mortareo aqua paul. commistis,
adde

Elect. e Cassia

Sach. Alb.

Mannæ elect. ad ʒ ß.

Ol. Amygd. dulc. q. s. f.

Elect. cujus capiat cochl. j. minimum, aphthis
vel tussi urgentibus.

In general it is proper to quiet the cough by opiates.

Colliquative sweats may be moderated by the elix. vitrioli, and the diarrhœa by the following :

No. 41.

R. Julep. e Creta, ʒ vj.

Elect. e Scord. ʒ iiij.

Tinct. Theb. gtt. xxx.

—— Cinnamon, ʒ ij.

m. f. Mixtura, cujus capiat cochl. iiij. post
sedes liquidas.

No. 42.

R. Elect. e Scordio

Terræ Japon.

Cort. Cinnamomi ad ʒ iiij.

Pulv. e Bolo cum opio, ʒ j.

Syrup. simpl. q. s. f. electarium cujus capiat
molem nucis moschatae bis terve in die.

OF THE INFLAMMATION OF THE STOMACH.

The symptoms are, an acute pain in the region of the stomach, a sense of internal heat in the part, quick, hard contracted pulse, great anxiety and watchfulness, violent vomiting, especially after taking any thing into the stomach, much thirst, with great prostration of strength, hiccup, delirium, cold extremities and death.

This disease may be brought on by the sudden application of cold, the repulsion of eruptions, the translation of gout and other disorders, the operation of caustic and metallic poisons, by taking in cold drink while the body is warm, and by taking in a large quantity of undigestible food.

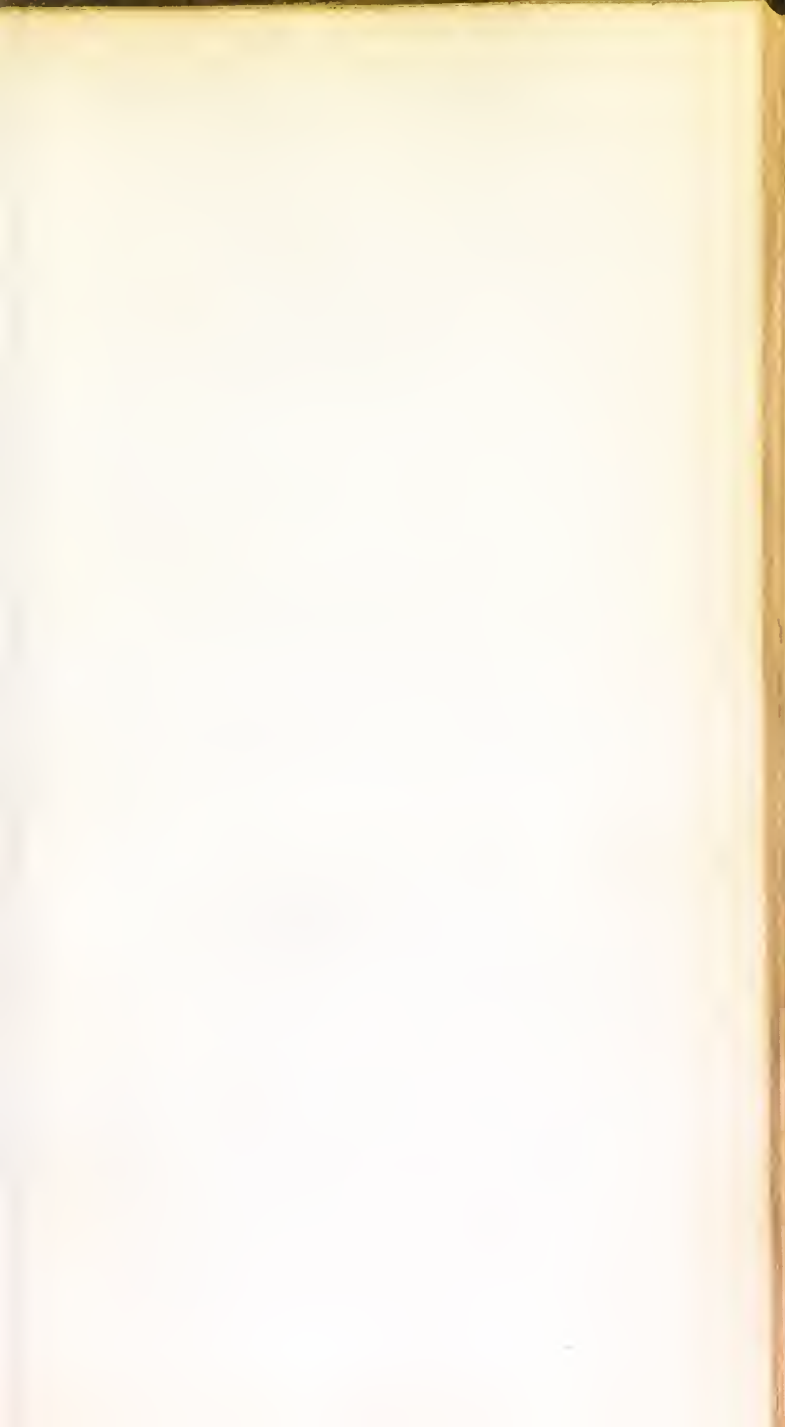
Its fatal termination is into gangrene and sphacelus.

It is to be treated in the same manner as the inflammation of other parts.

1. By repeated and large bleedings.
2. By blisters and fomentations.
3. By mild and demulcent laxatives.
4. By mucilaginous and oily diluents.
5. By remedies which may decompose the acrid and caustic preparations of metals.

In the inflammation of the stomach, little or no medicine can be taken, till by bleeding, the irritability of the organ is diminished.

It appears from dissection, that the stomach and intestines have been inflamed without any remarkable degree of pain perceived by the patient; this has suggested the idea of different kinds of inflammation, as phlegmonic and erysipelatous of the stomach.





(OF INFLAMMATION OF THE INTESTINES.

In the inflammation of the bowels, there is a fixed pain in the abdomen, attended with fever, costiveness, and vomiting; the pain is chiefly felt in the region of the umbilicus.

This disease arises from the same causes as produce inflammation of the stomach.

It may be induced by cholic, volvulus, or incarcerated hernia.

It terminates either by resolution, effusion of pus, or gangrene.

To the plan of cure recommended in inflammation of the stomach may be added the use of purgatives, especially the following, in preference to the more drastic and less bulky ones.

During the use of purgatives, it may be proper to give an opiate occasionally, which diminishes irritation, and often promotes the operation of the purgative.

No. 43.

R. Aquæ Menth. piper simpl.

—— Puræ an. \bar{z} vj.

Sal. Cathart. Amar. \bar{z} j ss.

Capiat Cochl. iv. omni hora donec
alvus soluta fuerit.

The warm bath, with clysters, should be frequently employed.

In cases of volvulus and hernia, the tobacco clyster has been used with advantage.

OF THE INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER.

It may be distinguished either as affecting the substance of the liver, or the peritoneum which covers it.

The symptoms likewise vary according to the seat of the inflammation, either as affecting the concave and inferior part, or the more convex and superior.

The inflammation of the concave part of the liver, is distinguished by the following symptoms :

An obtuse sense of pain and weight in the right *hypochondrium*, much heat, and anxiety of the *præcordia*, the pulse at first slow, afterwards more quickened, a sense of fulness and tension in the region of the liver, a loathing of food, sickness and vomiting, thirst, dry rough tongue, becoming black, a pale sunk countenance, frequently of a yellow colour, troublesome hiccup.

In the inflammation of the superior and convex part of the liver, the pain is more acute, attended with difficult and painful respiration ; the pain extends high in the cavity of the thorax, affecting the clavicle, and resembling pleurisy ; there is generally some degree of cough, and the patient cannot lie on the left side.

In both cases there is great debility, and in general the disease is preceded by a rigor.

The disease terminates on the fourth, seventh, or eleventh day, and the resolution is accompanied either with a critical diarrhœa, sweat, or a copious sediment in the urine. If the inflammation does not abate, it terminates in suppuration.

The liver is subject to a more chronic inflammation, which terminates in scirrhus.





INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER. 63

The remote causes of this inflammation are sometimes a præternatural enlargement of theomentum, the violent operation of emetics, sudden application of cold to a heated body, the irritation of acrid bile, or biliary concretions.

It is a very frequent disease in warm climates, particularly in the East-Indies, and it frequently terminates either in suppuration or scirrhus.

An early and judicious treatment renders it a less dangerous disease, than the inflammation of many internal organs.

A violent and continued hiccup, much fever, great thirst, a paleness and coldness of the extremities, while the other parts of the body are intensely hot, are the most fatal symptoms.

The liver frequently suppurates, sometimes pointing outwards, at other times pus is discharged by stool; in general the body gradually wastes under the common symptoms of hectic, with frequent rigors and colliquative sweats.

The liver may remain in a scirrhus state for a long time without much inconvenience, especially if an attention be paid to regimen; it however ultimately brings on symptoms of jaundice and dropy, which seldom give way to medicine.

The *cure* of this disease consists,

1. In early and liberal bleeding.
2. In saline and antiphlogistic purgatives.
3. Fomentations and clysters frequently repeated.
4. Application of blisters to the region of the part.
5. In the use of attenuating and deobstruent remedies, particularly mercury, after evacuations have been employed.

The body should be kept quiet in an easy posture; every thing which may heat and excite fever should be avoided.

64 INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER.

In the scirrhus state of the organ, mercury with cicuta has been found serviceable. No. 38.

OF THE INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEY.

The symptoms are, a sense of heat, pain, sometimes tumour and redness in the region of the kidney, a numbness of the leg and thigh of the affected side, the urine high coloured, and in small quantity, accompanied with pain, difficulty in discharging it; the patient in general can lie more easily on the diseased than the opposite side.

There is generally nausea and vomiting, with much febrile heat and anxiety.

The disease is frequently preceded by a cold fit, terminating, as in other cases of inflammation, in intense heat.

The kidney is subject to suppuration and gangrene.

Delirium, with pale urine, or an obstruction to its secretion, are fatal symptoms; the piles frequently relieve the patient; pus is frequently discharged by urine, and is the most natural outlet in cases of suppuration; at other times it is effused into the cavity of the abdomen, and is productive of hectic symptoms.

The causes of this disease are wounds, contusions, or calculi in the organ, violent exertions in attempting to carry great weight, concussions of the body, by violent exercise either on horseback or in rough carriages; the suppression of the piles, menses, or other habitual evacuations.

The cure is best effected by,

1. Bleeding, and the application of leeches to the hæmorrhoidal vessels.

2. Emollient clysters and fomentations.

3. Muci-





INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEY. 65

3. Mucilaginous and aqueous diluents, whey, &c.

4. By avoiding diuretics, every medicine which has any direct tendency to stimulate and inflame the urinary passages; hence blisters are not admissible in this disease.

No. 44.

R. Aquæ Hordeatæ, ℥ij.

Gum. Arab. ℥j.

Coque parum et cola pro potu commun.

No. 45.

R. Ol. Amygdalini, ℥j.

Gum. Arabici, ℥j.

Syrup. Balsam. ℥β. diu tritis adde.

Aquæ Menthæ vulgaris simpl. ℥viij.

f. Mixtura cujus capiat Cochl. j. vel ij. omni hora.

No. 46.

R. Mannæ electæ ℥β. solve in Aquæ Fontanæ ℥ij. & adde, Ol. Amygd. dulc. ℥β.

f. Haustus sexta quaque hora vel prout alvus postulaverit sumendus.

OF THE STRANGURY.

A strangury is a difficult and painful discharge of urine, with a constant tenesmus.

It may be distinguished into the acute, as depending on inflammation, or into the chronic, as independant on inflammation.

In a strangury, the urine is discharged by drops, with a continual desire to empty the bladder; the stimulus quickly returns, and becomes intolerable.

In the case of inflammation there is frequently fever, with much heat, and a great tension in the abdomen, pain in the region of the bladder, anxiety about the præcordia, and vomiting.

In the case of strangury from the presence of a *calculus*, there is little or no fever, great pain in the extremity of the penis, with an encreased secretion of mucus in the urine; the only infallible test, however, is its discovery by the proper instrument introduced for that purpose.

A strangury frequently arises from obstructions in the course of the urethra, though from the sensation which such strictures produce, the patient frequently supposes the disease to be seated in the neck of the bladder.

The causes of strangury are many:

1. The internal use of cantharides, camphor, turpentine, or other stimulating diuretics.
2. Inflammation of the bladder, sometimes, though seldom, terminating in suppuration.
3. Hæmorrhoidal tumours.
4. Gouty irritation.
5. Calculous concretions.

In the case of inflammation, the cure is to be effected by bleeding, gentle laxatives, oily clysters and fomentations, mucilaginous and aqueous diluents.

The paralysis of the substance of the bladder occasions a difficulty of making urine, while a palsy of the sphincter of the bladder occasions an incontinency of urine.

In the former case, the urine must be frequently drawn off by the catheter, and stimulating clysters be frequently injected.

The chalybeat and tonic plan of cure generally succeeds.

In cases of incontinence of urine, to which persons advanced in life are extremely subject, the application





application of blisters to the os sacrum, and the internal use of cantharides, have been successfully recommended.

OF THE RHEUMATISM.

This disease is distinguished into the acute, and chronic, the former accompanied with fever and inflammation, the latter with little or none.

The symptoms of the acute rheumatism are lassitude, rigor, a sense of weight and coldness in the extremities, a quick pulse, thirst, great restlessness, and obstinate costiveness; the tongue is generally very foul, and covered with a white mucus. In a day or two after the attack, an acute pain is felt in one or more joints of the body, which is soon followed by tumour and inflammation; the pain and tumour are very moveable into other joints, the urine is very high coloured, and frequently deposits a sediment; the pulse is generally very strong and quick, and there is sometimes a disposition to profuse sweating, which never affords the least relief.

There are transitory and acute pains in the chest, and muscles of the body, with symptoms of cough and catarrh.

The acute rheumatism is not a disease which proves frequently fatal, but it leaves the body extremely weak, very irritable, and much disposed to a relapse.

It has no regular period of termination; it sometimes is protracted to several weeks, though it shews an early tendency to remission.

The chronic rheumatism is not so much of the inflammatory nature, is marked chiefly by irregular and immoveable pains in different muscles of the body, often affecting their tendinous aponeurosis and ligaments without tumour or inflammation;

tion; such pains are greatly influenced by the state of the weather.

The rheumatism seldom occurs in warm climates; in this country it generally prevails in spring and autumn.

The most frequent occasional cause is the sudden application of cold to a heated body, especially if at rest; cold operates more powerfully when attended with moisture, and when applied to the body with less than its usual covering.

It is a disease which attacks every age, but more especially those of a plethoric habit, who indulge much in animal food, and lead an inactive life.

The inflammation is chiefly seated in the vessels running on ligaments and the aponeurosis of muscles, and extending afterwards to the cutaneous vessels.

It seldom suppurates into pus, but it often terminates in a gelatinous effusion in ligamentous and tendinous parts, which produces a stiffness, and sometimes an anchylosis of the joints.

A sensible and gradual diminution of the fever and inflammatory symptoms is preceded either by a moderate increase of perspiration, a copious sediment in the urine, or a diarrhoea.

Sometimes a fatal translocation of the disease from the external parts to the head, with delirium and pale urine, kills the patient.

In the acute rheumatism, the cure is to be attempted by

1. Bleeding, either general or topical.
2. By diluents, nitre, and the neutral salts, No.
- 3, 4.
3. By uniting antimonial with purgative remedies. No. 2.
4. By the use of bark in cases of remission. No. 8.

5. By





5. By guiac, and volatile medicines after evacuations have been employed.

No. 47.

R. Nitri purificati.

Cryſtallorum tartari āā gr. xv.

Sachari albiffimi ʒ β. m.

Pulvis ter quaterve in die ſumendus.

No. 48.

R. Tartari emet. gr. j.

Cryſtallorum tartari ʒ j.

Extract. thebaic, gr. ij.

Terantur diligenter in mortareo et f.
pulvis hora ſomni ſumendus vel.

No. 49.

R. Extract. thebaic. gr. iij.

Pulv. ipecacuan. gr. iv.

Sal. nitr.

Tart. vitriolati āā gr. viij.

Syrupi croci q. ſ. ſ. bolus.

No. 50.

R. Salis corn. cervi gr. xv.

Aquæ puræ ʒ xij.

— Alexet. ſpt. ʒ β.

Sach. alb. ʒ β. m. ſ. hauſtus.

In the chronic rheumatism, the cure ſhould be conducted,

1. By warm and volatile remedies, either taken internally, or applied externally.

2. By external warmth, dry friction, and electricity.

3. By mercurial alteratives, joined to antimonial preparations.

4. By the temperate and warm bath, ſuch as that of Buxton and Bath, preparatory to the uſe of ſea bathing and the cold bath.

5. In

5. In many cases, blisters, stimulating plaisters, and even the actual cautery, or moxa has been successfully employed.

No. 51.

R. Saponis mollis gallici.

Spiritus vini rectificat. ℥ j.

Digere simul donec solvatur sapo, dein
adde Camphoræ (in Spiritus Æther-
rei ℥ j solut.) ℥ ℞. f. Linimentum.

No. 52.

Mellis.

Aceti.

Spiritus vini rectificat. ℥ j.

Pulv. Sem. Sinap. q. s. f. Cataplasma.

Admoveatur calidissime, et renovetur.

Sextis vel quartis horis.

No. 53.

R. Gummi Guaiaci gr. x.

Confect. Damocratis ℥ ij.

Syrupi simpl. q. s. f. Bolus bis die su-
mendus.

No. 54.

R. Elix. Paregoric. ℥ j.

Julep e Camphora ℥ j.

Vini Antimonii ℥ ℞. f. haustus.

There are many instances, as in the lumbago and sciatic, which are generally considered as chronic rheumatism, as not being attended with external appearance of inflammation, which gives way chiefly to bleeding and purging, in preference to the warm and stimulating practice generally employed.

OF THE GOUT.

This disease is difficult to describe, though it chiefly shews itself by an affection of the joints,
yet



yet it often attacks internal parts, and assumes the most irregular and anomalous appearances.

It may be considered either as hereditary or acquired, or as being regular or irregular; it has likewise been distinguished as seated in different parts of the body, giving rise to the terms *podagra*, *chiragra*, *gonagra*, &c.

A paroxysm of the gout is generally preceded by lassitude, torpor, and dejection of spirits, loss of appetite, nausea, acidity, eructations, flatulency, costiveness, and other disorders of the *primæ viæ*.

The paroxysm begins with a severe pain in the foot, generally on the great toe, a sense of coldness in the legs, some degree of *horripulatio* and fever.

The pain becomes more severe, affecting the tarsal and metatarsal bones of the foot; towards the morning the parts begin to swell and inflame, a gentle moisture on the foot comes on, and the fever and pain abate; the symptoms return again towards the evening, the mind is very irritable, the urine is high coloured, and deposits a sediment; the tongue is foul, the body is costive. The more acute the paroxysm, in general its duration is less; it generally goes off with an itching of the parts, and a desquamation of the cuticle.

Though in young habits, and on the first attack of the disease, it is generally confined to the feet, yet in more violent and unfavourable cases it attacks the other joints of the body, leaving them extremely weak, with a disposition to the secretion of a chalky matter upon them. In these cases the disease is protracted almost the whole year, and seldom leaves the patient entirely; the paroxysm is seldom critical and sufficient for unloading the system, the strength is gradually impaired, and the disease falls on internal organs, producing apoplexy, lethargy, palsy, asthma, and
inflam-

inflammatory affections of the stomach and other viscera, nausea, vomiting, diarrhœa, &c.

This disease generally attacks men, seldom women, virgins or eunuchs, chiefly those of a sedentary and studious life, of a full and plethoric habit, and who have indulged much in the use of animal food, fermented liquors, and venery.

It is frequently hereditary, in which cases it occurs independant of any abuses in eating and drinking.

In constitutions naturally predisposed to it, it is invited by the application of cold to the feet, by fatigue or anxiety of mind, by repeated bleeding, as tending to weaken the body, by violent sprains, fatty and indigestible food.

From the fullest attention to the symptoms and remote causes of this disease, I am led to conclude, that plethora and debility joined, constitute its proximate causes, and to the removal of which, inflammatory symptoms, especially in the extremities, are excited.

The more severe and painful the paroxysm is, the shorter is its duration, and the intermission is the longer.

A regular paroxysm of this disease contributes much to the cure of other disorders, and the restoration of the body to perfect health.

The disease is more easily cured in young persons than old people.

There is no effectual cure for hereditary gout, or in cases where the disease continues to attack indiscriminately every joint of the body, and to produce chalky concretions.

In conducting the cure of this disease, we should consider the means proper to be employed either in the intermission, or in the paroxysm; we should likewise attend to the remedies necessary to palliate symptoms.





In the intermission the digestive powers should be restored by the occasional use of tonic and chalybeate remedies, such as Bath water, &c. By keeping the body soluble, by using exercise, by the flesh-brush, by going to bed early, and rising soon in the morning, but above all, the moderate use of animal food and fermented liquors; and in some cases of inflammatory and hereditary gout, by a total abstinence from animal food and spirituous liquors, confining the diet to milk and vegetables.

During the paroxysm of a regular gout, little more is necessary than to moderate the fever and keep the belly soluble.

In the case of ineffectual efforts on the extremities, and where the internal parts are affected, blisters applied to the extremities, and warm opiates taken internally, will have the desired purpose.

No. 55.

R. Philon. Londinens. gr. xxv.

Aquæ Menth. piper. simpl. ℥ x.

—— Piper. Jamaicens. ℥ j. f. haustus.

No. 56.

R. Moschi ℥ j.

Gum Arabici pulv. ℥ j.

In mortareo marmoreo vel vitreo tere et ad perfectam solutionem sensim addendo,

Aquæ Rosarum, ℥ vi.

Sacchari Albi, ℥ iij.

Capiat Cochl. iij. dolore ventriculi urgente.

In violent cholic or diarrhœa, opiates and clysters answer best.

In nausea and vomiting, a gentle emetic of ipecacuana, and afterwards an anodyne; warm

cataplasms and plaisters to the region of the stomach often do good.

In all cases of gout it is necessary to keep the surface of the body warm, but more especially the lower extremities, so as to keep up the cuticular discharge.

OF THE ERYSIPELAS.

It is an inflammation of the skin, much disposed to spread over a large surface, accompanied with pain, heat, tumour, and redness.

It is generally preceded by a considerable degree of rigor, terminating in the hot fit of a fever, thirst, restlessness, frequent pulse, inflamed blood, prostration of strength, pain in the head, vomiting, delirium, and coma.

On the second, third, or fourth day, the skin becomes tense and tumid, with redness and pain, and is frequently covered with pustules, containing a thin fluid, considerably elevated above the skin, after which the fever generally abates.

The tumour continues to spread, and often attacks the lower extremities, abdomen, and glandular parts of the body, but more frequently the face; there is often a general enlargement of the head, with stupor and delirium.

If the disease terminates favourably by resolution, the tumour gradually subsides, the pain and fever abate, the skin becomes of a yellow colour, and there is a desquamation of the cuticle.

If the disease terminates in suppuration, it is of a phagædenic and gangrenous kind, and seldom proves favourable.

The disease is of a contagious nature, and there is evidently a morbid and malignant acrimony introduced into the habit.

The erysipelas is easily distinguished from phlegmon, by the effect of pressure, the disposition





sition to cover a large surface, and the termination by suppuration, not productive of pus.

In more gentle attacks of this disease there is seldom danger, but in violent attacks, especially on the head, with delirium and coma, the danger is considerable; the degree of danger in this disease may be in some measure ascertained from the state of the pulse, and the degree of the *vis vitæ*.

An erysipelas repelled from the surface of the body frequently induces internal inflammation, asthma, convulsions, and proves generally fatal.

The indications of cure are to moderate the fever, and to promote the necessary secretions; in many cases of a malignant erysipelas, the *vis vitæ* must be supported, and every means employed to keep up the inflammation on the external parts.

The fever may be moderated by bleeding, according to the degree of strength in the patient, by diluents of the aqueous and demulcent kind, by gentle laxatives, and mild diaphoretics.

The *vis vitæ* is supported by blisters applied to the extremities, or sometimes to the neighbourhood of the diseased organ, and by warm and cordial medicines.

In cases of gangrene, with a sunk low pulse, the bark and serpentaria should be given freely.

In general, however, the disease being of the inflammatory kind, may be greatly aggravated by a stimulating and cordial regimen.

The best application to the inflamed parts is the farina of oatmeal, and perhaps other farinaceous matter; all repelling and oily applications should be avoided.

In the cure of gangrene, the same means are recommended as mentioned in page 42.

OF THE SMALL-POX.

This disease may be divided into four stages :

1. The primary fever. 2. The eruption.
3. The suppuration. 4. The secondary fever.

This disease generally attacks a person with horripulatio, succeeded by heat and universal pain, more especially of the head, loins and throat ; thirst, heat, restlessness, a quick hard pulse, nausea, vomiting, redness of the eyes, and drowsiness.

The patient frequently complains of a pain in the stomach, sometimes in the side, or the region of the kidney.

Adults have profuse sweating, and infants epileptic and convulsive fits.

This fever generally lasts for a few days before the eruption appears, and in general is of an inflammatory nature.

In the confluent small-pox the eruptions begin on the second or third day, in the distinct kind, on the third, fourth, or fifth day from the attack of the fever ; it appears like flea-bites, first on the face and upper extremities, and afterwards on the trunk of the body and lower extremities ; they are inflamed, elevated above the skin, and become painful. In the confluent small-pox the fever abates but little, on the eruption in the more distinct kind it frequently altogether disappears. About the sixth day after the eruption is completed, in the confluent and coherent small-pox, and sometimes even in the more distinct, a salivation comes on ; in infants there is frequently a diarrhœa.

The fauces become inflamed, painful, and attended with a difficult deglutition ; about the seventh day the eye-lids swell, and are glued together, so that the patient is generally blind for a few days. The face generally swells, the basis
of



of the pustules are red and inflamed; about the eighth day they tend to suppuration, which finishes the process of eruption.

The pustules are distended with pus, first on the face, afterwards on other parts of the body, in the order in which they appeared; the saliva becomes very tough and thick, the fauces become more inflamed, the skin is very painful, and the patient cannot sleep; the process of suppuration is generally finished about the tenth day.

The pustules then begin to dry, to turn yellow first on the face and upper extremities, afterwards in the lower extremities; a secondary fever frequently comes on, especially in the confluent small-pox, with a hard full pulse, much thirst and anxiety, and symptoms often of peripneumony, or pleurisy; the inflammation on the face gradually subsides, the spitting is greatly diminished, the arms and hands are generally much swelled, which continues to encrease until the tumour on the face, and the salivation entirely subside.

In the secondary fever, delirium, coma, and inflammation of some of the internal viscera often kill the patient; sometimes the viscidty of the saliva, the tumour of the fauces, and infarction of the nose threaten suffocation.

In general, the fate of the patient is determinable from the eleventh to the seventeenth day; the skin is covered over with a dry crust, which afterwards separates, and leaves frequently a mark behind. The crisis of the secondary fever is either accompanied with a diarrhoea or sediment in the urine.

It is difficult to distinguish the febrile attack in this disease from many others, the pain in the stomach and drowsiness are chiefly the pathognomonic symptoms.

After the eruption appears, the regular succession of symptoms in the various stages of the pustule, renders the distinction easy.

In the chicken-pock there is little fever, either preceding or accompanying the eruption, the pustule does not always begin in the face or upper extremities, it matures sooner, and disappears more early and suddenly. It may be communicated by inoculation, therefore this inconvenience should be avoided in the choice of variolous matter.

The small-pox are most favourable when the eruption is late and slow in its progress; the most malignant small-pox rage chiefly in the autumnal months, or beginning of winter.

The disease is generally milder in children than adults.

If the pain in the stomach or side be severe, it generally precedes the confluent small-pox.

The more confluent the disease, especially on the face, the more danger there is, especially if the fever remains during and after the eruption is completed. Delirium after the eruption is bad; a sudden depression of the pustule, or swelling of the face, with a suppression of saliva, is unfavourable.

Much redness and inflammation about the basis of the pustule, is more favourable than paleness and flatness.

A whitish viscid pus distending the pustule is favourable, as opposed to a brownish, thin, ichorous, and frequently bloody fluid.

Livid, flat pustules, with hæmorrhagy, prove immediately fatal.

Before the practice of inoculation, this disease used chiefly to appear in the spring and summer, more rarely in autumn, and generally subsided in winter.



Youth are the most susceptible of infection; fear and grief, by weakening the body, subject a person more readily to infection.

It only seizes a person once during life.

The occasional cause of the disease, is the introduction into the body of a poisonous ferment, which acts by assimilating the animal fluids into its own nature.

The variety in the disease already described, depends on the temperament and state of the body at the time of its application, and not on the nature of the variolous fluid.

The violence of the small-pox is greatly diminished by *inoculation*.

The advantages of this practice are chiefly the following :

1. The choice of the subject, the time of life, and season of the year.
2. The preparation by regimen and medicine.
3. The avoiding the usual occasional causes which aggravate the disease.
4. By the choice of the matter, and manner of applying it, and probably from its being then in the early period of infection.
5. The introduction of a very small quantity of the matter.
6. The occasional use of purging after the inoculation.
7. The free exposure to a cool air.

The practice of all these measures have tended greatly to the moderating the disease.

The indications of cure in the small-pox, are,

1. To moderate the primary fever, so as to produce a distinct, instead of a confluent eruption.

This is done by bleeding, in cases of violent action in a full and plethoric habit; by vomiting and purging, which should be attended to in almost every case on the accession of the disease;

by the use of acids, and cooling diluents; and by keeping the body in a cool air.

In every stage of the small-pox, animal food should be avoided.

In the convulsions of children which precede the eruption, an opiate is of great service.

If the fever should continue after the eruption, it may sometimes be necessary to bleed, but more generally proper to promote purging, and to encourage the application of cold air.

If a loss of strength should come, with symptoms of putrefaction, a petechial appearance on the pustule, with other symptoms of debility interrupting the process of suppuration, Peruvian bark with acids may be given with great advantage.

Dr. Sydenham has recommended to give small beer, and the spiritus vitrioli tenuis freely in cases of great malignancy and putrefaction, and in suppression of urine to take the patient out of bed and expose him to cold air.

In cases of pain, restlessness, and anxiety after the eruption, and through the whole course of the disease, an opiate may be given with advantage, taking care to avoid its costive effects by soluble medicines.

In cases of great violence and danger, either from debility, or the sudden translation of the external swelling, it is proper to apply blisters to different parts of the body; if the throat and fauces are particularly affected with a tough saliva or mucus, blisters to the throat may be used with advantage.

In the secondary fever, symptoms of inflammation frequently and suddenly come on, which require bleeding and purging.

In some cases symptoms of putrescency come on, which may require gentle purging, but more particularly give way to bark and acids.



In some cases, especially in infants, symptoms of suffocation and difficult breathing come on, which give way to nauseating and even emetic doses of antimonial remedies.

There is no disease where a pure and dephlogisticated air, as produced by chemical art, seems more necessary than in this; vid. Dr. Priestley and Dr. Ingenhouse's publications on the means of correcting the atmosphere, and of producing dephlogisticated air.

All anomalous appearances of small-pox are bad, under which are included the crystalline, filiquose, and verrucose, to be treated as violent kinds above-mentioned.

Infection is best prevented by an attention to cleanliness, and avoiding every communication with the infected person, or those who have frequented the house, or come into contact with his clothes.

OF THE MEASLES.

This disease has three stages: 1. Contagion. 2. Eruption. 3. Their change into a farinaceous state.

It begins with rigor, succeeded by heat, thirst, white tongue, head-ach, drowsiness, sneezing, cough, with symptoms of catarrh, watery inflamed eyes, sometimes sickness and vomiting.

About the fourth day there appear small red spots, running together, and somewhat elevated above the skin; they appear first on the face and upper extremities, and afterwards on the trunk of the body and lower extremities.

The sickness or vomiting generally abates, but the cough and fever often continue, with difficult respiration and symptoms of peripneumony.

The patient frequently sweats profusely, and is seized with diarrhœa.

About

About the sixth day the pustules dry on the face, and afterwards on other parts of the body, and there is a desquamation of the cuticle.

About the ninth day they are not to be perceived, but the body is covered over with a kind of farina. The fever should abate about this time, but very often is accompanied with symptoms of peripneumony and inflammation; a diarrhœa sometimes continues obstinate after the disease is over.

The symptoms are relieved either by hæmorrhagy, sweating, diarrhœa, or a sediment in the urine.

The disease arises from the application of a peculiar poison, which is more volatile and diffusive in air than the small-pox are; it principally affects the mucous membrane of the body.

The diagnosis is determined by a knowledge of the prevailing epidemic, sneezing, coughing, and the watery inflamed eyes, together with the eruption.

The disease is most dangerous when the eruption is slow: a gentle diarrhœa and a soft skin moderates the fever. The sudden disappearance of the eruption, with delirium and any livid appearance, threatens immediate death.

Much redness or paleness, prostration of strength, vomiting, restlessness, difficult breathing, or petechial spots announce much danger.

It generally rages about the month of January, until the vernal equinox, and disappears in July.

It generally attacks children, and weak and delicate habits.

The disease is most successfully treated, 1. By bleeding, which relieves the cough and peripneumonic symptoms; a light vegetable diet, cooling and acidulated liquors.

In order to mitigate the cough, pectoral medicines and anodynes are to be employed.

Persons



Persons in the measles do not bear the cold air, as in the small-pox.

Any tendency to hectic and consumptive disorders should be obviated by moderate exercise, a country air, a milk and ascetic regimen; issues and open blisters frequently relieve the internal parts, and make a successful effort towards the external parts of the body.

In some cases, though rarely, the measles have assumed a putrid form, and required bark and antiseptic medicines.

OF THE DYSENTERY.

This disease is accompanied with fever, tenesmus, frequent stools, with pain in the bowels; in general the stools are extremely putrid, and tinged with blood.

It may be distinguished into the sporadic or epidemic, into the more mild or malignant, into such as is attended with blood, or only the abraded mucus of the bowels.

The history of the disease is as follows:

The patient for some days complains of a loss of appetite, distension of the abdomen, with lassitude, a horripulatio, which is succeeded by a quick pulse, great heat, restlessness, nausea, vomiting, pain in the stomach, anxiety of the præcordia, violent griping, frequent small stools, which are bloody, sanious, mucous, often in a state of putrid fermentation, and mixed with fleshy, skinny, fibrous matter, much *borborigmi* and flatulency, tenesmus, strangury, and *prolapsus ani*, great debility, a sense of burning heat on the internal parts, with cold extremities, hiccup, and cold sweats; in the last stage the pain disappears, and the fæces are discharged involuntarily; the pulse sinks and intermits before death.

It appears from the dissection of morbid bodies, that the colon and rectum are chiefly the seat of the disease; they are preternaturally thickened, exulcerated, and the villous coat abraded, and there are ichorous pustules on the internal surface of the great intestines.

It is distinguished from the diarrhœa from its being accompanied with more pain and tenesmus, as well as bloody stools; the fever, however, which is most generally of the putrid kind, is the chief distinction.

This disease is very uncertain in its event; it is most dangerous when it attacks weak and scorbutic habits, persons advanced in age, or gravid women.

Vomiting with hiccup are dangerous symptoms.

An universal and gentle moisture on the skin, together with a sediment in the urine, are favourable symptoms; convulsions with delirium, a very quick and weak pulse, are bad symptoms; aphthæ in the throat, with a dry fauces and difficult deglutition, threaten immediate danger.

The dysentery attacks those who have been formerly subject to it, and such as have any constitutional debility of the stomach or intestines, who have been subject to bilious complaints, and who have suffered from improper and corrupted food. An improper exposure to cold and moisture, especially in hot countries, readily induce it.

The epidemic dysentery rages chiefly in the autumnal months, when the evenings are cold after very hot days.

It is a contagious disease, and generally arises from putrid matter introduced into the body.

It is greatly favoured by that state of atmosphere which promotes putrefaction.

The cure of the dysentery is best conducted by evacuating early the primæ viæ.



For this purpose the combined action of emetics and purgatives proves the most successful.

It is chiefly after large evacuations, that ipecacuana in small doses, or opiates to palliate tenesmus, do good.

The operation of rhubarb is too inconsiderable here, and the more active stimulating cathartics, as calomel, and the resinous purgatives, frequently irritate and inflame.

The neutral salts answer best, nor are we to be discouraged from their use by the frequency of stools, which are generally little more than mucus evacuated from the rectum by tenesmus, while hardened fæces are often lodged in the colon.

In some cases where the patient is of a very plethoric habit, and symptoms threatening inflammation come on, bleeding may be proper.

The acrimony of the contents of the intestines should be diluted by mucilaginous and demulcent fluids, emollient clysters, and sometimes with opium, which takes off the irritation, and quiets the tenesmus.

The occasional use of opiates do good, and sometimes mixed with ipecacuana, as in Dover's powder.

No. 57.

R. Fruct. Tamarind. $\bar{\text{z}}$ iij.

Aq. bullient. ℥ j.

Sal. Rupellens. $\bar{\text{z}}$ vj.

m. capiat cochl. iv. omni bihorio.

No. 58.

R. Amyl. pulv.

Gum. Arab. $\bar{\text{a}}$ $\bar{\text{a}}$ $\bar{\text{z}}$ ℥ .

Coque parum ex aq. fontan. $\bar{\text{z}}$ xvij.

Et admisce aq. cinnamoni, simpl. $\bar{\text{z}}$ j.

Sachar. alb. $\bar{\text{z}}$ ℥ .

Dentur subinde cochl. iv. vel plura.

No. 59.

R. Ceræ flavæ raf. ʒ j β.

Sapon. Hispan. dur. raf. ʒ j.

Aquæ fontan. ʒ j.

Liqueſcant leni igne aſſiduè agitando, donec in unum coeunt; dein effundatur liquor in mortar. marmoreo ſenſim admiscendo

Aquæ fontanæ, ʒ xvii.

Nucis moſch. ʒ j.

No. 60.

R. Vitri cerat. antimonii, gr. iij. ad gr. viij.

Conſerv. cynoſb. q. ſ. ſ. bolus ſumendus.

cum gelatin. amyli ſupra præſcript.

Aſtringents are only ſafe and proper after evacuations have been employed, and when the diſeaſe is kept up by the weakened and irritable ſtate of the bowels.

The following are the moſt ſelect formulæ for that purpoſe.

In ſome caſes it may be neceſſary to apply fomentations, and even bliſters to the abdomen.

Great care ſhould be taken to avoid expoſure to the effluvia of dyſenteric ſtools, and the other occaſional cauſes of this diſeaſe.

In caſes of diarrhœa, aſtringents and opiates may be uſed with more freedom; rhubarb anſwers beſt in ſuch caſes; ſtomachic and tonic medicines with bitters are very proper, and neceſſary to prevent a relapſe.

No. 61.

R. Philon. Londinenſ.

Lap. Calaminar. ppt. āā gr. x.

Syrup ſimpl. q. ſ. ſ. bolus.

bis terve in die ſumendus.

No. 62.





No. 62.

℞. Corticis rad. simaroub. \bar{z} j.

Coque ex aq. fontan. ℥j ℔. ad ℥j.

Colaturæ, de qua fumantur cochl. iv. quater die.

No. 63.

℞. Nucis mosch. Θ j.Elect. e scordio, Θ j.

Syrup. e meconio, q. s. f. bolus bis die fumendus. vel.

No. 64.

℞. Nucis mosch. pulv.

Pulv. e bolo cum opio, āā Θ j.

Crete ppt. gr. v.

Syrupo simpl. f. bolus ter die fumendus.

OF THE CHOLERA MORBUS.

In this disease there is a constant and violent discharge of bile by vomiting and purging.

The disease is preceded by nidorous eructations, heart-burn, pain of the stomach and intestines, afterwards excessive vomiting and purging of a bilious matter of different colours, distention of the abdomen, quick, weak, and unequal pulse, pain, and spasm of the extremities, violent pain in the region of the umbilicus, retention of urine, cold sweats, hiccup, palpitation of the heart, and universal convulsions.

The remote causes are food of difficult digestion, rancid butter, the colder fruits, such as cucumber and melon, and perhaps most fruits used in excess; active and violent purgatives, poisons, violent passions of the mind, and very acrid bile.

This disease prevails in the autumnal months, from an exposure to cold evenings after very hot days.

A gradual diminution of symptoms, especially the vomiting, succeeded by sleep, and a gentle moisture on the skin, afford a favourable prognosis, while spasm of the extremities, with great debility and intermitting pulse, with foetid vomiting, are unfavourable.

The cure depends upon early dilution, and promoting the vomiting by chicken broth, warm water, and the like; frequent emollient clysters are likewise proper.

In cases of spasm and convulsions, opiates should be given with freedom.

Anodyne and warm plaisters may be applied with advantage to the abdomen.

The diarrhœa should not be suddenly or totally checked.

The tonic plan by bark and chalybeats may be lastly employed to remove the predisposition to any relapse.

OF HÆMORRHAGY.

By hæmorrhagy we mean an effusion of blood from the vessels of a living body.

It may be distinguished either as active or passive; by the former we mean hæmorrhagy depending on an increased action of the vessels, either of one part, or of the whole body, generally preceded by the paroxysm of a fever, and attended with inflamed blood; by the latter we mean such as either depends on some local injury, or from the diseased state of the animal fluids, and which is not necessarily accompanied with inflammation or fever.





It is more particularly the former, or active hæmorrhagy, which we shall treat of in this place.

Active hæmorrhagies generally occur in plethoric habits, and those of a sanguine temperament; they appear in the spring or beginning of summer.

A sense of weight, oppression, tension, or heat, are generally felt in the region of the part, before the blood appears. There is frequently a cold and hot stage of a fever, which precedes the hæmorrhagy.

The pulse is generally full, frequent, and hard, and becomes softer as the hæmorrhagy advances.

When hæmorrhagy depends on internal causes, it is very apt to recur, and sometimes at stated periods.

Hæmorrhagy from an internal cause, is owing to an encreated determination of blood to a particular part, producing a greater action of vessels in that part, by which the blood is poured into vessels whose capacities do not naturally receive it, so that their extremities are distended, and an effusion takes place.

As the growth of the human body does not proceed equally in every part of it, the causes of distention are unequally applied; some parts of the body are necessarily first evolved, therefore they acquire their utmost bulk sooner than others.

This appears particularly with regard to the head, whose parts are first evolved, and therefore soonest acquire their full size; this doctrine is more fully explained in our Preliminary Lectures on the Physiology.

The Hæmorrhagy of the nose is that which occurs first, from any increased determination of blood to the head.

This Hæmorrhagy takes place before the period of puberty.

An hæmoptoe is the hæmorrhagy which takes place after the age of puberty, from a defect in the balance between the system of the aorta and the pulmonary vessels, or from an inequality of growth, giving rise to a narrow chest, or producing that effect which may impede the free action of the lungs.

From the period of puberty, to thirty-five years of age, the hæmoptoe most generally takes place.

In the later periods of life, the hæmorrhagies which occur are chiefly from the venous system, as from the extremities of the hæmorrhoidal veins.

Venous blood effused on the internal surface of the bowels, produces hæmorrhagy of a black coloured blood.

Venous blood effused into the cavity of the cranium on the brain, produces apoplexy.

So that the disposition to arterial hæmorrhagy is in the early periods of life; to venous hæmorrhagy in the more advanced periods of life.

The remote causes of hæmorrhagy are,

1. External heat.
2. The sudden diminution of the weight of the atmosphere.
3. Whatever encreases the force of the circulation, particularly violent efforts, and the violent action of parts, are more especially susceptible of hæmorrhagy at particular periods of growth; thus violent speaking, or any other violent exercise of the respiratory organs, may produce hæmoptoe.
4. Particular postures of the body, and ligatures, producing great pressure, and therefore favouring local congestion.
5. External violence.

6. Cold





6. Cold externally applied, and thereby determining blood more forcibly on the internal parts.

Tho' hæmorrhagy may sometimes be supposed to produce its own cure, and that a necessity from plethora prevails in the body, so as to render it dangerous to check it, yet in general it ought to be avoided, and the recurrence of it always rendered unnecessary by means the most effectual for reducing plethora.

All hæmorrhagies but the menstrual are preternatural, and such as ought to be checked, and their return guarded against by every possible means.

The plethoric state of the system which favours active hæmorrhagy, may be moderated,

1. By avoiding animal food, by the vegetable and ascetic regimen.

2. By moderate exercise, so that the *egesta* is in a due proportion to the *ingesta*; in the use of exercise, regard is to be had to the seat of the hæmorrhagy; perhaps riding on horseback is safer than walking.

3. By proper evacuations, such as blood letting and purging, especially the latter, as the former frequently encourages the return of plethora.

4. Acids and neutral salts have perhaps a tendency to diminish plethora.

No. 65.

R. Tinctur. Rosarum \bar{z} j β .

Sal. Nitri. gr. xv.

Sach. alb. \bar{z} j. m. f. Haustus,
quartis horis vel sæpius sumendus.

An hæmorrhagy may be successfully moderated by avoiding any irritation, by the antiphlogistic regimen, and cool air, by the use of nitre and acids, by blood letting, especially when it is attended

tended with any considerable degree of fever, or been preceded by a cold stage of a fever.

Emetics by some have been recommended in hæmorrhagies, especially in hæmoptoe. I have seen them useful in uterine hæmorrhagy.

In some cases of very profuse hæmorrhagy, astringents may be safely applied; they always act with most power when they can be applied to the seat of the disease.

The vegetable astringents are very weak, except in hæmorrhagies of the primæ viæ.

No. 66.

R. Terræ Japon. \mathfrak{z} iv.

Gummi Kino, \mathfrak{z} iij.

Cinnamom :

Nucis moschat. \mathfrak{z} j.

Opii in vini albi. Hispan. q. s. diffusi

\mathfrak{z} j ss.

Syrupi e Rosis ficcis, ad mellis spissitudinem cocti, triplum pondus pulverum, m. f. Electarium cujus capiat. magn. nucis moschat. bis terve in die.

The preparations of iron increase active hæmorrhagy by their stimulus on the heart and arterial system; they ought not to be employed in hæmorrhagy, but such as are of the primæ viæ, to which parts they are locally applicable.

The preparations of lead are more powerful, but we are restrained in the use of them, from their deleterious effects.

Alum is probably the best fossil astringent, and liable to the fewest objections.

No. 67.

R. Aluminis, gr. v. ad gr. x.

Gummi Kino, gr. vj. m. f.

Pulvis bis terve in die sumendus.

Cold





Cold water directed on the part, and even sometimes when applied to the surface of the body, acts as an astringent.

Opiates may be employed with advantage when the fulness of the habit has been reduced by bleeding.

Fainting or a deliquium animi frequently checks active hæmorrhagy.

The general doctrine of hæmorrhagy being now explained, the application of it to cases of particular hæmorrhagy is easily made, and will be illustrated more fully in our Lectures on this subject.

OF THE SCURVY.

It is difficult to define this disease, its symptoms being so various and anomalous, though essentially differing from all other diseases.

Its remote causes are, cold and moisture, accompanied with corrupted animal food, and bad water.

It is a disease which chiefly rages at sea, and in northern latitudes.

It more especially attacks those who have been exhausted by preceding disorders, who are of an indolent disposition, and who are less attentive to cleanliness.

The blood, and other animal fluids in this disease, point out a process of putrefaction having begun in the body.

The symptoms are the following :

Weakness, lassitude, unusual fatigue on motion, difficult respiration, redness, tumour, itching and ulcers of the gums, carious teeth, foetid breath, weak, hard pulse, easily quickened on motion, high coloured foetid urine, pains and tumours of the tibia, muscular and transitory pains through the cavities of the thorax and abdomen, salivation, watchfulness,

watchfulness, palsy of the extremities, hæmorrhages from different parts of the body of dissolved blood, dry scabs, livid spots, becoming phagedenic ulcers, terminating in gangrene, a livid countenance, irregular and remitting fever, palpitation of the heart, stricture of the œsophagus, rigidity of tendons and muscles, dejection of mind, the breaking out of old ulcers, obstructed viscera, gangrene, dropsy, and death.

The cure consists in correcting the putrid state of the fluids, and in restoring the strength of the patient.

These indications are chiefly answered,

1. By gentle laxatives of rhubarb, tamarinds, or cremor tartar.

2. By a diet of fresh vegetables, or vegetables preserved in such a manner, that they are capable of undergoing a process of fermentation, as malt, sour-cROUT, fruits preserved by drying, or sugar.

3. By the use of wine and other antiseptics.

4. By fresh water, and frequent change of clothes, dryness and cleanliness.

5. By moderate exercise.

6. By the use of bark and the fossil acids.

7. Particular symptoms may be palliated by opiates, spirituous and aromatic fomentations.

OF THE DROPSY.

This is an extravasation of a serous fluid, either into the cellular membrane or other cavities of the body.

It has been distinguished, according to the seat of it, as into *Anasarca*, *Ascites*, *Hydrops Pectoris*, *Hydrops Uteri*, *Hydrocele*, *Hydrocephalus*, and other species.

The remote causes of dropsy are, a crude farinaceous diet, the abuse of spirituous and vinous liquor,





liquors, cold water taken largely by a heated body, a suppression of the menses, hæmorrhoids, and other evacuations; irregular gout determined on internal parts, violent hæmorrhagies or other evacuations, which have reduced the strength of the patient, preceding asthma, diarrhœa, phthisis pulmonalis, jaundice, intermittent and other fevers, scirrhus viscera, polypi in the heart, and other causes which may impede the return of venous blood to the heart.

In all cases of dropsy, the powers of absorption are insufficient for resuming into the habit, the fluid which is effused into the different cavities of the body.

From the enumeration of causes already given, it will be easy to apply them to particular cases, which may be necessary for the purpose of more successfully treating the disease.

In the anasarca the body is pale, the animal fibres soft and yielding, the feet and legs œdematous towards night, while the cellular membrane of the upper extremities appears distended with water in the morning.

In some, the accumulation and diffusion of water in the cellular membrane is universal, the urine is secreted in small quantity, and there is in general a considerable degree of dyspnœa.

In the ascites, there is a considerable tumour of the abdomen from the distension of water between the peritoneum and abdominal viscera. There is frequently a great difficulty of breathing from its pressure on the diaphragm; a sense of fluctuation may be perceived, the upper extremities are wasted, there is generally much thirst, the urine high coloured and in small quantities, a disposition to piles, a pale emaciated countenance: the anasarca and ascites are frequently complicated.

In a dropsy of the ovary, the progress of the tumour is very slow and gradual, there is less
sense

sense of fluctuation, there is little or no thirst, and the health of the patient is very little affected.

In the *hydrops pectoris* the difficulty of breathing is most considerable; it often returns suddenly in the form of a paroxysm, a dry cough, fluttering irregular pulse, and very often with anasarcaous appearances in other parts of the body.

A dropsy is sometimes removed by a diarrhœa, an increase in the secretion of urine, or the rupture of the skin.

An ascites is distinguished from the tumour of pregnancy, by the countenance of the patient, the sense of fluctuation, thirst, and general debility; the distinction is more difficult in cases of encysted dropsy.

The prognosis is very uncertain; if the appetite be preserved, if the urine be encreased, and no appearance of diseased viscera, the patient may be restored.

If again on the other hand the viscera be obstructed and diseased, with much thirst, cough, weakness, and wasting of the body, and more especially a fallow or jaundice complexion, then the cure is more uncertain.

The cure of dropsy chiefly depends on the proper use of evacuations.

The most effectual means of discharging water from the different cavities of the body, but more especially in the ascites, is,

1. By purging and vomiting.

The following formulæ under proper management have been found extremely efficacious.

No. 68.

R. Tartar. emetic, gr. j.

Pulv. jalap. ʒj.

Mercur. dulc. gr. v.

Cemor Tartari, gr. xv.

m. f. Pulvis bis in septimana sumendus.

No. 69.





No. 69.

R. Tinctur. jalap.

Syrup. de spin. cerv. āā ʒ vj.

Aquæ cinnamom. spirit. ʒ ij.

m. f. Haustus.

No. 70.

R. Elaterii, gr. v.

Sacchari, ʒ j.

Ol. Juniperi, gtt. iij.

Conserv. Cynosb. q. s. f. bolus.

No. 71.

R. Rad. irid. succ. express. ʒ j ad ʒ iv.
mane et vespere.

Diuretics have been in some cases employed
with advantage.

No. 72.

R. Infus. amari. ℥j.

Sal. Absynth. ʒ β. m.

Capiat ʒ ij. ter quaterve in die.

No. 73.

R. Salis diuret. ʒ ij. ad ʒ iv.

Aquæ Menth. piper. ʒ iv.

Tinctur. Aromat. ʒ ij. m.

Capiat ʒ ij. ter in die.

No. 74.

R. Rad. colchici autumnal. recent. in
taleolas secti, ʒ j.

Aceti vini, ℥j.

Digere per 48 horas, et cola, colaturæ adde
olis puri, ℥ij. et coque leni igne ad mellis
consistendum agitando cochleari ligneo; dosis ʒ j.
ʒ j. bis quaterve in die.

No. 75.

℞. Scillæ recent.

Gummi ammon.

Saponis duri āā p. æ. f. pilulæ dosīs
Θ j. bis die.

No. 76.

℞. Scillæ rad. exsiccat. ʒ ij.

Vin. Madeir. ℥j. macera per horas
24, dosīs cochl. j. vel pluries in
die.

No. 77.

℞. Raphan. rust. rad. incis sem. sinap.
contus. āā ʒ iv.

Sal. Absynth. ʒ ij.

Aquæ bullient. ℥iv. in vase clauso
per horas 24, dosīs ʒ iv. bis terve
in die.

In dropfical patients there is generally much dryness of the skin, and therefore sudorific remedies should be sometimes employed.

Does an abstinence from liquids contribute to the cure of dropsy?

After evacuations have been employed, the tone of the fibres should be restored by the use of bitters and chalybeate remedies.

By external applications, gentle support by bandages, friction, cold bathing, a dry and pure atmosphere, moderate exercise; in some cases mercury as an alterative has been found successful; in cases of suppressed evacuations, an attention should be directed in order to restore them.

In recent cases of ascites, the paracentesis has been most successfully employed; and in anasarcaous cases, where there is a great distension of the cellular membrane, incisions in the extremities, or blisters applied, will often relieve,
while





while proper means are employed to obviate the gangrene of the parts.

The treatment of the hydrocele, and other cases of encysted dropsy, will be understood from what we have already observed; and the propriety of preferring the radical cure by inducing inflammation and consequent adhesion, when it can be done with safety, to the more palliative cure.

There are some symptoms very peculiar to the hydrocephalus, which shall be taken notice of in another place.

OF THE ASTHMA.

The asthma is an impeded and difficult respiration, attended with the fear of suffocation.

It is distinguished into the periodical or continued, into the humid or dry asthma, into the idiopathic or symptomatic.

It arises from various causes, among which may be reckoned the following :

A vitiated state of the atmosphere, violent passions of the mind, the repulsion of eruptions and cutaneous inflammation, the drying of old ulcers, the receding of gout, water in the cavity of the thorax or cells of the lungs, obstructions of the bronchial tube, and a certain irritable state of the organs of respiration, more especially the diaphragm.

In the periodical asthma, the following symptoms occur in the paroxysm :

1. Flatulency and distension of the stomach, with a sense of stricture, heat, fever, drowsiness, head ach, nausea, and pale urine.

The lungs feel rigid, the breathing is disturbed, general torpor, especially of the extremities, and in the night-time all the symptoms are increased; bilious vomiting frequently comes on, an involuntary flow of tears, a small, weak, intermitting

pulse, palpitation of the heart, a livid countenance, with a sense of immediate suffocation. The difficulty of breathing gradually abates, some degree of expectoration comes on, the urine deposits a sediment, and the paroxysm ceases.

In the more violent attack of the disease, œdematous tumours of the hands and feet come on, and the patient becomes dropfical or consumptive; sometimes the disease terminates in apoplexy and palsy.

The prognosis is more favourable in young than old habits, and in cases from repressed evacuations, than from other causes; the more frequent and violent the paroxysm, the worse.

It proves generally fatal when it terminates in a peripneumony; it is more especially dangerous when the pulse is irregular and intermittent, syncope, palsy of the lungs, palpitation of the heart, and the urine secreted in small quantity.

The extremities become cold, the pulse is small and obscure, the breathing becomes more difficult, and the patient dies.

In the continued asthma, there are symptoms which resemble catarrh, the disease does not return by severe paroxysms, the dyspnoea is relieved by expectoration, and the patient becomes very sensible to the least variation in the state of the atmosphere.

In the periodical asthma, the stricture is removed by nauseating doses of emetics, by clysters, by the pediluvium, by the use of opiates and other antispasmodics. In some cases of great severity, bleeding may afford a palliative relief.

No. 78.

R. Julep e moscho. \bar{z} j β .

Tinct. thebaic. gr. xxv. m.

f. haustus, instante paroxysmo, sumendus.

No. 79.





No. 79.

R. Lact. ammon. \mathfrak{z} iv.Spirit. volat. foetid. \mathfrak{z} ij.Syrup. balsam. \mathfrak{z} iij. m. f. mixtura,
cujus capiat cochl. ij. urgente paroxysmo.

No. 80.

R. Extract. thebaic. gr. j.

Pulv. ipecacuan. gr. iij.

Sal. corn. cervi. gr. viij.

Syrup. simpl. q. s. f. bolus pro re nata
fumendus.

In the continued asthma, we are to have recourse to, 1. Attenuating remedies, diluent and tepid liquors, emetics; in some cases to gentle laxatives, issues, or open blisters, the occasional use of opiates, moderate exercise, and a warm climate.

OF INDIGESTION FROM THE WEAK ACTION OF THE STOMACH AND INTESTINES.

This is a disease to which studious and sedentary persons are extremely subject.

It is frequently induced by grief and anxiety, by gluttony, by too flatulent and farinaceous a diet, by violent and excessive evacuations, the abuse of active emetics and purgatives, preceding disorders, especially of the liver, and is sometimes connected with hysteric and hypochondriacal complaints.

The proximate cause may be a weakened and irregular peristaltic motion of the stomach, which may affect the power of the menstruum secreted by the stomach, on which the digestion and *solution* of our aliment depend.

The patient complains of anxiety and distension, with flatulent eructations, a disagreeable sense of oppression after eating, heart-burn and acidity,

especially when the stomach is empty, the body is either costive, or there is a diarrhœa, the appetite irregular, sometimes good, a weak, small pulse, generally slow, but easily quickened.

Anxiety of mind, vertigo, palpitation of the heart, great watchfulness, heat and flushing after eating, and many symptoms in common to hypochondriacal complaints.

Such disorders of the stomach are frequently obstinate and of difficult cure, and very liable to return on the least irregularity.

They are best obviated,

1. By emptying the stomach, by a few grains of ipecacuana, and assisting the operation of the vomit, by an infusion of camomile flowers, or other agreeable bitter.

2. By the use of tonic bitters in small doses, together with gentle chalybeats.

No. 81.

R. Aloes.

Rhei.

Species aromat.

Gum. sagapen. āā ʒ j.

Ol. menth.

Ol. Cariophill. āā gt. x.

Balsam. Peruv. q. s. m. f. pil. med.

Dosis ʒ β.—ʒ j. omni nocte.

No. 82.

R. Rad. Acori.

—— Zeodariæ

—— Galangæ

Cort. Aurant. siccat. āā ʒ β.

Syrup. simpl. q. s. f. electarium dosis
ʒ j. ad ʒ ij. bis die interdum ad-
dantur.

Chalybis rubiginis, gr. v.



No. 83.

℞. Testarum Ostrcorum, 3 β.

Chalybis rubiginis, gr. vj.

Pulv. Rhei, gr. x.

Species aromat. gr. v. m. f. pulvis bis
terve in die sumendus.

3. By gentle exercise on horseback.

4. By light animal food, and by avoiding the more indigestible and farinaceous vegetables, such as potatoes, peas, beans, &c.

5. The common drink should be toast and water; perhaps in some cases a little porter, sometimes a little brandy, or rum and water, without either sugar or lemon, but care should be taken to guard against the abuse of either.

Violent evacuations should be avoided, the body should be kept soluble by the gentlest laxatives.

In cases of prevailing acidity, small doses of rhubarb, and the absorbents should be used; in many cases I have perceived great benefit from the use of lime-water.

In some cases there is a great secretion in the stomach of a viscid pituitous mucus, the appetite is destroyed, the tongue foul, a distension after eating, vertigo, fainting, an irregular fever, nausea and vomiting.

These symptoms are best removed by emetics repeated occasionally, bitter and chalybeate remedies, lime-water, and sometimes the use of the sal. sodæ in small doses.

In all disorders of the stomach, the clothing should be warm, especially of the feet and legs.

OF THE PILES OR HÆMORRHOIDS.

They are distinguished into the open or blind, into the external or internal.

The

The proximate cause is, a distension of the hæmorrhoidal veins, or an effusion of venous blood into surrounding cellular membrane.

The remote causes are, an obstruction or resistance from pressure, from an enlargement of the abdominal viscera, to the returning venous blood; they frequently arise from the irritation and pressure from indurated fæces; they are generally the salutary effects of the habit in the advanced stages of life, when a venous plethora is liable to come on; they are therefore frequently rather to be promoted than suppressed.

They are particularly useful in relieving disorders of the head.

The inflammatory symptoms are to be moderated either by general or topical bleeding, and an attention to the antiphlogistic regimen.

Gentle and cooling laxatives are to be occasionally employed.

Much exercise must be avoided, and sometimes fomentations are proper.

They sometimes suppurate and degenerate into fistulous ulcers.

No. 84.

℞ Elect. Lenetivi. ʒ ij.

Florum. Sulphuris, ʒ ij.

Syrupi e spin. cerv. q. s. f. bolus bis die sumendus.

No. 85.

℞. Aquæ puræ, ʒ j β.

Pulv. e Tragacanth. comp. ʒ β.

Sal. nitri, ʒ j.

Tinct. thebaic. gr. xx. m. f.

Haustus pro re nata sumendus.

No. 86.



No. 86.

R. Vitrioli albi, gr. iv.

Aquæ rosarum. ℥ j.

m. f. Lotio urgente dolore extern. applicanda.

OF THE JAUNDICE.

This disease may be defined a yellow colour of the skin, and tunica albuginea, from the presence of bile in the blood vessels.

It is distinguished into the yellow and black jaundice, into the continued and periodical, into the idiopathic and symptomatic, into the critical or symptomatic, into that accompanied with or without fever.

The remote causes are various.

1. Hysterical or spasmodic cholick.
2. The active operation of some poisons, and sometimes of the most acrid purgatives.
3. Anger, grief, and violent affections of the mind.
4. Pressure on the biliary ducts, from tumours, pregnancy, &c.
5. Diseases of the liver, inflammation, scirrhus, &c.
6. From biliary calculi.

The proximate cause is, either the regurgitation of bile, or the absorption of it into the habit.

The symptoms are the following :

1. A great degree of torpor and lassitude, a yellow colour on the eye and skin, costive habit, impaired appetite, the fæces of a light clay appearance, the urine thick, and tinging linen of a yellow colour; the other secretions likewise affected.

A sense of weight, fulness, and pain often in the right hypochondrium, the breathing affected, nausea and vomiting, at itching of the skin, with small red eruptions on it, pulse sometimes very slow,

slow, at other times quick, with a dry heat on the skin, and which terminates often in colliquative sweats, diarrhœa, and other symptoms of hectic fever.

The prognosis is more favourable in young persons than old, in strong than weak habits; the lighter the colour the better; it is always bad when complicated with other diseases. When the jaundice comes on in the late periods of fever, it is sometimes favourable, unless accompanied with symptoms of local pain and inflammation, in which cases it encreases the danger.

It is favourable when attended with a natural moisture on the skin, and a freedom of the other secretions.

It is very bad when attended with dropsy.

The cure must vary according to the cause producing the disease.

In cases of inflammation and fever, bleeding may be necessary.

The secretion of bile may be restored by vomits, especially by the tartar emetic given in small and divided doses.

The body should be kept soluble by small doses of rhubarb, gum ammoniac, and soap.

No. 87.

R. Extract. Cathart.

Saponis Amygdal. āā ʒj.

Mercur. calcinat. gr. iij.

Ol. Juniperi. gtt. x. f. pilul. xxiv.

quarum capiat tres vel quatuor hora somni.

No. 88.

R. Rhei pulv. ʒj.

Rad. Jalap.

Mercurii dulc. āā gr. v.

Syrup. Zinziberis, q. s. f. bolus bis.
in septimana sumendus.

No. 89.





No. 89.

℞. Gummi Ammoniac.

Saponis venet. āā ʒ j ʒ.

Scillarum pulv.

Species aromat. āā ʒ ʒ.

Ol. Juniperi. gtt. xx.

Syrup. scillit. q. s. f. pilul. gr. v.

Capiat tres ter die.

In cases of acute pain without fever, opiates given largely, frequently promote the passage of biliary calculi, and remove spasm of the ducts.

I have seen great advantage from the use of orange and lemon juice, taken in the quantity of four or six ounces in the day.

Many specifics have been recommended in this disease, the operation of which must be very fallacious, from the nature of the disorder.

OF THE DIABETES.

It is distinguished by the great secretion of urine, which is manifestly sweet; there is likewise a considerable degree of thirst, and other symptoms of hectic fever: the saliva is extremely viscid, pain in the loins, costiveness, debility, and marasmus, œdematous swellings of the lower extremities, colliquative evacuations, and death.

This disease seems originally seated in the primæ viæ, though the symptoms ultimately appear in the kidney.

The urine retains so much of vegetable and saccharine matter, as to be capable of undergoing the vinous fermentation.

The disease has been successfully treated by bitters, tonic and chalybeate remedies, and by the use of Bristol water.

Moderate exercise, cold bathing, and food of easy digestion.

No. 90.

℞. Pulv. oliban ꝥ iij.

Rhei pulv. ʒ j.

Terræ Japon. ʒ j β.

Conserv. Rosar. ꝥ j.

Syrup simpl. q. s. f. electarium cujus
nucis moschat. magn. sumat bis in
die cum cochlear iv. sequentis mix-
turæ.

No. 91.

℞. Tinctur rosarum

Decoct. Corticis Peruviani, āā ꝥ viij.

OF CALCULOUS CONCRETIONS IN THE
KIDNEY AND BLADDER.

The symptoms of calculi in the kidney are, acute pain, or sense of weight and uneasiness in the region of the kidney, increased heat, nausea, vomiting, costiveness, an exacerbation of symptoms after eating, an appearance of sand in the urine; in some cases there is bloody and purulent urine, and in others, ischuria, coma, inflammation and death.

The left kidney is more frequently affected than the right.

If the calculus descends into the ureter, it occasions very violent pain along its course towards the bladder, a numbness of the leg and thigh of the affected side, a retraction of the testicle, and sometimes a suppression of urine.

A calculus in the bladder is attended with a difficulty and pain in making water, a constant *tenesmus urinæ*, a painful irritation towards the extremity of the glands, the urine much loaded with mucus, the pain more violent in the discharge of the few last drops of urine; it is frequently tinged with blood, especially after violent exercise.

The





The remote causes of this disease are,

1. An hereditary prædisposition, probably connected with the gouty diathesis.
2. A sedentary life.
3. The long retention of urine.
4. Is the production of calculi influenced by any particular regimen, such as the use of particular liquids, supposed to contain more or less of earthy matter; or is it more probable that the irregularities productive of gout, may contribute to the formation of calculous matter?

The remedies employed either to dissolve calculous matter, and promote its evacuation, or to lessen the disposition to its production, are called *lithontriptics*.

1. They act either by dissolving the calculus in the urinary passages,
2. By removing the disposition in the body to its formation.
3. By dissolving the glutinous matter which keeps united the earthy part.

Chemical experiments prove, that the component or elementary parts of human calculi are not the same in all persons, therefore there can be no universal menstruum.

Before the use of any solvent, it would be proper to examine the urine of the patient, and artificially to produce from it a calculus.

The variety of solvents may be reduced to alkali or acid.

Of the first, the caustic lixivium, prepared according to the last edition of the Edin. Dispensatory, is the best.

Lime-water has been found useful.

The irritation from their use is best removed by opiates and vegetable mucilages.

Alkaline solvents act chiefly by dissolving the animal gluten, and destroying thereby the texture of the stone,

In some cases acids have been found useful, especially fixed air, introduced in a great variety of forms, as impregnating water with it, as escaping from effervescing draughts, or in the more agreeable form of brisk and fermented liquors.

No. 92.

R. Testarum Ostreorum probé et recenter calcinat. \mathfrak{z} xxiv.

Salis Tartari recenter calcinati \mathfrak{z} viij.
Aquæ Bullientis congium unum
macera sine colore per diem unum
et filtra liquorem.

Dosis drachma una ter die ex infuso lini.

Interdum addantur magnes. calcinatae,
gr. xv.

Painful symptoms from the irritation of calculi have abated on the use of the uva ursi, and sometimes on the use of other bitters and astringents.

On this subject much must be referred to our Chemical Lectures.

OF THE CHOLIC.

It may be defined an acute pain of the intestines, attended with costiveness.

It may be distinguished into the flatulent and spasmodic, into the acute and chronic, into that which is accompanied with fever, or in which there is no fever,

The remote causes of cholic are various :

1. A constitutional irritability of the bowels.
2. An encreased secretion of acrid bile, with an obstruction to its free passage by the intestines.
3. Any thing extraneous in the bowels, whether arising from indigested aliment, insoluble concretions, or other causes.



4. A determination of gouty matter, or the translocation of any acrid fluids, from external cold or other causes.

5. The action of lead, to which artificers in that metal are subject, and likewise those who drink fermented liquors adulterated with it.

6. The action of other metallic and active poisons.

7. The imprudent use of astringents in diarrhœa and dysentery.

The danger in this disease arises from inflammation coming on, as appears from the dissection of morbid bodies.

The symptoms in general are the following :

An acute pain in the region of the abdomen, heart-burn and bilious vomiting, costiveness, frequent eructations, tension in the abdomen, thirst, hiccup, syncope, an irregular low pulse, with cold sweats and other symptoms which occur in the spicelated state of the intestines.

The cholic sometimes, but more especially that arising from lead, terminates in palsy, and is attended with rheumatic pains in different parts of the body.

The prognosis is more particularly favourable when the pain remits and changes its position, and when it is diffused from being fixed to a point over a large surface ; watchfulness, hiccup, delirium, a dry tongue, syncope, and cold sweats, are to be considered as the most fatal symptoms.

In the cure the indications are,

1. To relax the spasm.
2. To procure evacuations.

The spasm and tension is best removed by bleeding, fomentations, the external applications of warm plaisters, and in some cases even of blisters, clysters and opiates joined to purgatives.

The evacuations are best procured by the use of salts and peppermint-water, Ol. Ricini, and

in some cases, Extract. Catharticum, and purgative clysters of the neutral salts, tobacco, and the like.

No. 93.

R. Extract. Cathart. \mathfrak{z} j.

———— Thebaic, gr. j.

Ol. Cinnamom. gtt. j. m. f. pil. No. iv.
statim deglutiendæ.

No. 94.

R. Sal. Cathart. Amar. \mathfrak{z} ij.

Aquæ Menth. piper. simpl. \mathfrak{lb} j. solve,
et capiat cochl. ij. omni dimidia
horæ donec alvus respondeat.

No. 95.

R. Olei Recini, \mathfrak{z} j.

Aquæ Menth. piper. simpl. \mathfrak{z} β .

Syrup. Balsam, \mathfrak{z} ij. m. f.

Haustus pro re nata repetendus.

No. 96.

R. Decoct. Commun. pro Clystere, \mathfrak{z} xij.

Sal. Cathart. Amar. \mathfrak{z} β .

Assa-fœtid. Gum. \mathfrak{z} j β . m. f.

Enema quam primum injiciendum.

In cases of metallic poisons, oil with the neutral salts given in a bulky form answer best.

It frequently happens, that the cholic in hysterical cases depends so much on spasm and simple irritation, that opiates alone, or united with warmer aromatics, as the Philon. Londinens. do best.





OF THE APOPLEXY.

An apoplexy is the abolition of all sensation, both internal and external, in which, however, the motion of the heart and lungs are preserved.

It is distinguished from its degree of violence, and likewise into the sanguineous or serous apoplexy.

There are many instances of sudden death which have been supposed to arise from apoplexy, though dissection had proved it to depend on a polypus, and frequently a rupture of the cavities of the heart.

Apoplexy more especially seizes the sedentary and plethoric, those who have short necks, who have been addicted to the luxuries of the table, and are from fifty to sixty years of age.

The remote causes are, whatever tend to determine too large a quantity of blood to the head, the suppression of former evacuations, excesses of eating and drinking, violent injuries of the head from external means, tumours compressing the brain, the extravasation or effusion of blood in the substance of the brain.

The fit is generally preceded by a *torpor* of the senses, an impediment of the speech, vertigo, head-ach, a tremor and numbness of the extremities, *stridor dentium*, a noise in the ears, hysterical and hypochondriacal affections, the sense of fullness and distension of the abdominal region, the breathing remarkably slow and difficult.

It sometimes happens that the patient is seized suddenly with the loss of all the animal functions, difficult respiration, cold extremities, redness of the countenance, great pulsation of the arteries, drowsiness, noisy respiration, foaming saliva from the mouth, a resolution of the sphincters of the

anus and *bladder*, the patient is seized with vomiting, and recovers after a profuse sweat.

A palsy or *hæmiplegia* is frequently the consequence of an apoplectic fit.

The prognosis is more especially favourable when the senses have been little impaired, and the function of respiration not much affected.

The sanguineous apoplexy is most dangerous, but of more easy cure than the serous apoplexy.

An impeded deglutition and respiration, with cold sweats, terminate fatally; apoplexy from external injury, unless remedied by the surgeon, proves immediately fatal.

The serous apoplexy is removed by a fever and hæmorrhagy, especially from the hæmorrhoidal vessels.

In the sanguineous apoplexy the indications of cure are,

1. To bleed freely, either by the lancet, or cupping-glasses.

2. To apply blisters either to the head, between the shoulders, or, in case of palsy, to the extremities.

3. To stimulate by purgatives or clysters.

In general, the error of practice is in the too free and early use of volatile and heating remedies.

If the apoplexy is more of the serous kind, bleeding should be used with more caution.

An active vomit is frequently of use; purgatives may be employed freely; blisters, and even volatile remedies, may be afterwards used with more advantage.

In both kinds of apoplexy, an erect posture, and moderate heat, are best.

The most effectual means of obviating the return of it, is by moderate evacuations, light diet of easy solubility, and setons or issues, which produce a discharge of pus from the neighbourhood of the head.





No. 97.

℞. Tinctur. Jalap. ʒ iij.

————— Sacrae, ʒ ij.

Spirit. Lavendul. ʒ β. m. f. haustus
mane sumendus, et pro re nata
repet.

No. 98.

℞. Pulv. Ari comp. ʒ β.

Species Aromat. gr. iij.

Ol. Lavend. gt. ij.

Syrup. Zinziberi, q. s. f. bolus ter
quaterve de die sumendus.

No. 99.

℞. Pulp. Colocynth. ʒ j.

Coque ex Aquæ Fontanæ, q. s. ad
colaturæ, ʒ viij. adde,Syrup. e Spin. Cerv. ʒ j β. m. f.
Enema pro re nata injiciend.

OF THE P A L S Y.

A palsy is the abolition or diminution of motion or sensation, or both, in one or more parts of the body.

It may be distinguished into that in which the feeling of the part is only affected, or where the power of motion, either with or without sensation, is destroyed.

It is likewise distinguished into *paraplegia*, *hæmiplegia*, or more local affections, as of the tongue, eye-lids, sphincters of the anus or bladder, and the like.

The remote causes of palsy are,

1. Excesses of eating or drinking, a scorbutic habit of body, the *colica pictonum*, a cold moist air, water or pus effused on the brain, wounds of the brain, or *medulla spinalis*, external pressure,
sup-

suppression of former evacuations, apoplexy, convulsions, sudden fear, and other causes operating on the nerves; in children, depending on acrimony and irritation of the bowels.

The proximate cause is, the interruption of the influx of nervous fluid into the parts, from the brain, medulla oblongata, and spinalis, or of the nerves themselves.

Before the attack of palsy, there is frequently a degree of *torpor* of the senses, paleness, a sense of weight and uneasiness in the head, with occasional vertigo; there is a sense of pricking or *sensatio formicationis* in the affected parts; the diseased parts become cold and soft, they waste, and are frequently œdematous; the pulse is generally small, soft, and slow, though sometimes quick and unequal; sometimes the memory and other faculties of the mind are impaired.

A palsy preceded by apoplexy, frequently terminates in apoplexy.

It is seldom cured when depending on any external injury on the head, pressure or luxation of the spine, especially if the parts waste.

A pain in the affected parts, returning sensation, heat, *sensatio formicationis*, or tremor in the parts, prognosticate a recovery; a fever or diarrhœa often cures a palsy.

Paralytic affections of parts near the head, and of the upper extremities, are more difficultly removed than of the lower extremities.

The cure is best effected by the following means:

1. By bleeding in plethoric and inflammatory habits, in cases where the attack has been sudden, and where the head is much affected; in other cases it is to be avoided.

2. By active purgatives and stimulating clysters, except in very old habits.

3. By



3. By the use of volatile and diffusive stimulants taken internally, or applied externally.

No. 100.

R. Rad. Raphan. rustic. \bar{z} ij.

Sem. Sinap. contus \bar{z} iij.

Rad. Valerian. sylvest. \bar{z} iv.

Rhabarbis incisi, \bar{z} iij.

Contunde simul, et infunde in Vin.

Alb. \bar{z} ij. sæpius agitetur, et coletur usus tempore.

Capiat Cochl. iv. pro dosi.

No. 101.

R. Ol Petrol. Barbad. \bar{z} j.

Spirit. Vini camphor. \bar{z} iv.

———— Therebinth. \bar{z} β . m. f.

Embrocatio, quacum foveantur partes affectæ, et spina dorsi mane et vesperi.

4. In some cases, where the head has not been much affected, vomits have been useful.

5. External warmth, but more particularly bathing in the hot-bath, or Bath water.

6. The external applications are various.

1. Blisters, warm plaisters, volatile and acrid liniments, friction, and electricity, a diet of a light and nourishing kind.

The patient should avoid venery.

OF THE EPILEPSY.

An epilepsy is the privation of external and internal sensation, accompanied with violent convulsive motions of the whole body.

It may be distinguished into idiopathic and symptomatic.

The most frequent subjects of it are, delicate children, and such as have been accustomed to ferous defluxions on the head, and other parts of the body.

The remote causes are various; external injuries on the head, the obstruction of usual evacuations, too great repletion or inanition, violent passions of the mind, especially sudden fear; it sometimes seems to be hereditary.

A knowledge of its proximate cause is obscure and difficult, being involved in the general investigation of the principles of irritability and muscular motion.

The paroxysm is frequently preceded by lassitude, *stupor*, giddiness, pain of the head, *tinnitus aurium*, frightful dreams, palpitation of the heart, difficult breathing, distension of the abdomen, the urine pale and in large quantity, a trembling of the tongue, and coldness of the extremities.

In the paroxysm, the patient is greatly convulsed, a contortion of the eyes and countenance, contraction of the fingers, and foaming at the mouth; all sensation, and the faculties of the mind, are asleep; *semen*, *urine*, and *feces* are discharged involuntarily; on the remission of symptoms the senses are gradually restored, but there generally remain behind head-ach, lassitude, and torpor of the whole body.

The paroxysm is frequently produced by intemperance, intense study, or disagreeable and violent impressions on the mind.

The disease frequently spontaneously disappears at the age of puberty.

Intermittent fevers, and eruptions on the skin, sometimes remove it. It is in general very obstinate, especially if it attacks the adult, and has arisen from a fright, or if it be hereditary, it is
always





always unfavourable, in cases where the memory and judgment have been impaired.

In some instances it terminates in apoplexy.

In the paroxysm we should endeavour to moderate the violence of the convulsive symptoms,

1. By bleeding from the jugular vein, or temporal artery, provided there are symptoms of plethora and local congestion on the head.

2. By applying stimuli to the lower extremities, such as blisters, or warm cataplasms.

3. By anodyne and antispasmodic clysters, or by liniments of the same kind rubbed along the spine.

The effects of external injuries, such as depressions, fractures, or extraneous bodies, should be removed.

In the interval of the paroxysm, an attention should be directed in order to obviate its return.

1. By proper evacuations.

2. By setons or open blisters.

3. By remedies which may remove the morbid irritability, such as bark, preparations of steel and copper, and other tonics.

4. By the occasional use of antispasmodics.

5. In cases of symptomatic epilepsy, vomits may be used with advantage.

6. The morbid debility is frequently removed by cold bathing.

No. 102.

R. Pulv. Cort. Peruv. ʒ j.

—— Nucis Moschat. gr. vj.

Tinctur. Valerian. volat. ʒ β.

Aquæ Alexet. simpl.

—— Cinnamom ten. āā ʒ j. m. f.

Haustus ter die sumendus.

No. 103.

No. 103.

R. Visci quercini, \mathfrak{z} ij. affunde
 Aquæ Bullientis, \mathfrak{z} viij. digere per
 12 horas, dein colaturæ adde,
 Tinctur. Aromat.
 ——— Cort. Peruv. āā \mathfrak{z} j.
 Capiat \mathfrak{z} j. ter quaterve in die.

No. 104.

R. Cupri Ammon. Ph. Edin. gr. j.—iij.
 Sachar. Albi, \mathfrak{z} j. m. f. pulvis bis
 die fumendus.

7. An attention is to be paid to regimen; in some cases a milk diet has proved the only means of removing the disorder.

OF THE CHOREA SANCTI VITI, OR ST. VITUS'S DANCE.

This is a convulsive disease, attended with a ludicrous motion of the arms and legs; there is a great disposition to palsy in this disorder.

It is frequently a symptomatic disease, originating from irritation of the *primæ viæ*.

Women and children are more particularly subject to it.

It is seldom dangerous, though frequently very obstinate.

In some cases of plethora, it may be necessary to bleed; in almost all cases a brisk purgative or two ought to precede the tonic and antispasmodic remedies to be afterwards employed; of this kind are bark and steel, valerian, preparations of zinc and copper, and in some cases the oleum animale dippelii.



OF THE TETANUS OPISTHOTONOS, AND EMPROSTHOTONOS.

The tetanus is a fixed or involuntary contraction or spasm of almost every muscle of the body. In some cases the body is drawn forwards, called *emprostotonos*, in others it is bent backwards, called *opisthotonos*; they do not differ essentially from one another.

These diseases particularly prevail in the warmest climates, and in the rainy seasons.

The disease, when particularly affecting the muscles of the neck, and those subservient to the motion of the jaw, is called the locked jaw.

They are very dangerous diseases, and frequently carry off the patient in three days.

The cure is to be attempted in plethoric habits, by bleeding and evacuations.

In other cases the cure is chiefly promoted by the liberal use of opium and warm bathing.

In spasmodic diseases from external causes, an attention is to be directed in moderating the irritation by removing the cause.

Blisters applied to the neck and throat have been found useful.

Some successful trials have lately been made of the use of mercurial friction, so as speedily to bring on a salivation.

Tonic remedies and the cold bath may be afterwards employed for the recovery of the patient.

OF THE CATALEPSY.

In this disease there is an abolition of all the senses, and the whole body, or any part, remains fixed like a statue in that position in which it is placed.

The remote causes are, violent affections of the mind, intense study, the suppression of evacuations, worms, the vapour of charcoal, and other *mephytic* vapours.

The cure should be attempted by bleeding, either from the nose, or the jugular veins.

By stimulating applications to the surface of the body.

By acrid clysters.

By blisters, setons, &c.

In cases where the stomach and *primæ viæ* appear to be primarily affected, vomits and purgatives may prevent a relapse.

OF HYSTERICAL AND HYPOCHONDRIACAL DISORDERS.

The *hysteria* chiefly affects females, the unmarried or widows; in some cases the more delicate and irritable of the male sex, and those who have led a studious and sedentary life.

The remote causes are various; among the principal are the following:

1. Excessive evacuations, either by hæmorrhages or otherwise.
2. Suppression of the menses or lochia, or the neglect of usual evacuations.
3. By great proclivity to venery.
4. Violent commotions of the mind.
5. Flatulent and ascescent regimen.
6. Former diseases which have greatly weakened the tone of the *primæ viæ*.
7. In some cases an hereditary irritability of the *primæ viæ*.

The symptoms are the following:

Pain in the fore-head, an oppression on the organs of sense, the patient feels the *globus hystericus*, with a sensation of suffocation, palpitation of the heart, unequal pulse, frequent vomiting, either



of a sharp acid matter, or green bile, difficult respiration, *clavus hystericus*, pain in the loins, coldness of the extremities, in some a ptyalism, flatulency and distension of the abdominal region; the patient is sometimes suddenly deprived of all sense and recollection; the urine is very limpid and watery, and secreted in large quantities; the mind is extremely irritable, involuntary laughing and crying comes on, with violent convulsions, especially of the abdominal muscles.

This disease is seldom accompanied with danger; it is frequently in the power of the patient either to obviate or invite the accession of the paroxysm, though the symptoms after such accession become involuntary.

In the paroxysm we should attempt to quiet the spasms and convulsions,

1. In cases of plethora, where the head is much affected, by bleeding.

2. By the use of antispasmodics.

3. By the friction of the lower extremities.

4. By the pediluvium.

5. By antispasmodic and anodyne clysters.

In the interval of the paroxysm,

By strengthening the nervous system, and thereby removing the morbid irritability of it.

1. By gentle evacuations from the *primæ viæ*.

2. By bitter and tonic remedies.

3. By exercise, especially riding on horseback.

4. By chalybeates.

5. By a milk diet in some cases, where other remedies are found ineffectual; suppressed evacuations are to be restored.

In cases of great uterine irritation, matrimony, and the antiphlogistic regimen answer best.

OF INSANITY.

It is distinguished into the melancholia and mania; the first is insanity with sadness, the mind generally resting on one object; the second accompanied with ungovernable fury; in some insanity is continued, in others it is periodical.

The melancholia is most frequent in the dull and studious, and those who have suffered by repeated misfortunes and disappointments.

The mania is more frequent with those who are irascible, chearful, young, sanguineous, plethoric, and in some who have a dry tense animal fibre.

The remote causes may be referred to the following:

1. The mind too intensely directed to one object, passions of the mind, such as grief, sadness, fear, joy, hope, and more especially love, false terrors of the deity, immoderate venery, preceding febrile disorders, violent evacuations, or the suppression of natural ones.

A sedentary life, and frequently an hereditary conformation of parts.

In cases of melancholia the alimentary canal is chiefly affected, and the prædisposing causes are frequently the same with those taken notice of in the subjects of *hysteria* and *hypocondriacum malum*.

In the melancholia the patient is timid, watchful, dejected, addicted without a cause to anger, variable in his temper, solicitous about trifles, sometimes avaricious, at other times profuse; the body is costive, urine pale and in small quantity, oppression on the præcordia, with flatulency, frequent vomiting of acrid bile, pale countenance, slow pulse, a keen appetite, a credulous and perverted imagination, anticipating evils, followed by suicide.

In





In the *mania* there is a wildness of the countenance, with redness of the eyes, the habits and manners much changed, pride and hatred, watchfulness day and night, head-ach, *tinnitus aurium*, immoderate laughing, violent anger, producing the most ungovernable rage, either directed against another or himself, an immoderate appetite for venery, an exposure with impunity to the extremes of cold and hunger; the paroxysm terminates in stupor and melancholy.

In the paroxysm the animal and vital functions are remarkably vigorous.

The prognosis is more favourable when the disease arises from suppressed evacuations, than from long habits of intemperance, or from any indisposition of the body, than in cases where the health is good, while the mind is only affected; it is better to have the excess of joy than sadness.

In many cases the disease is moderated, and in some removed by hæmorrhagy, diarrhœa, scabby eruptions, hæmorrhoidal evacuations, and the menstrual discharge.

There is no confidence to be placed in remissions, especially of hereditary mania.

The intention of the physician is to diminish an impetus, and quantity of fluids sent to the head, and to keep up the other secretions.

The heads of cure consist in the following rules:

1. In cases of mania with plethora, especially to bleed freely.
2. To empty the *primæ viæ* by the united operation of emetics and purgatives.
3. To relieve the head by a seton in the neck.
4. To restore obstructed evacuations, or to substitute artificial ones.
5. In many cases to use the sea bath, and in some, cold bathing.

The diet should be diluting, vegetable, and astringent, especially in mania.

But in this a reference must be had to the former habits of the patient.

The mind should be kept serene and cheerful, and moderate exercise, perhaps a change of climate will be found advisable.

In some cases sleep should be procured by anodynes, such as opium, camphor, Hoffman's anodyne liquor, and the like.

The Stramonium has been much recommended by Dr. Stork.

The mind is to be governed according to the state of it.

In some cases, especially after acute disease, a degree of idiotism comes on, which is removed by means which strengthen the habit.

OF THE VENEREAL DISEASE.

This disease arises from the immediate contact of a poison of a peculiar nature, especially with the mucous membrane, or an ulcerated surface.

It generally first acts on the part to which it is applied; it is sometimes, however, absorbed into the habit, and deposited by secretion on parts of the body which were not primarily or originally exposed to the infection, as the throat, the nose, the periosteum, the skin, &c.

The symptoms are various and anomalous, which arise from the action of this poison.

They differ frequently in their degree of violence, depending probably on the quantity or quality of the *virus*, the length of time which the parts have remained in contact with it, and the constitution of the patient.

There is no peculiar prophylactic which can be altogether depended on; the washing the parts immediately after coition with a little soap and water,





ter, and a diluted solution of the caustic alkali, by brandy or other stimulative fluid, will encrease the secretion of mucus from the parts, and thereby remove the disease.

It may be distinguished under two heads, 1. As a local disease not yet absorbed into the system. 2. As a confirmed *lues*, in consequence of being absorbed by the lymphatic vessels, and conveyed to different parts of the body.

The gonorrhœa may be considered and treated successfully as a local disease; while the slightest ulcer, or symptoms of the disease occurring in remote parts of the body, should be treated as a confirmed pox.

In the gonorrhœa, a gentle, pleasing titillation is felt in the extremity of the *glans penis*, generally about the fourth day after coition with an infected person, a transparent lymph or mucus is discharged from the orifice of the urethra; there is a degree of redness surrounding the orifice, with fulness and tension of the *glans penis*; there is pain with a sense of heat in making urine, more especially felt about half an inch from the orifice of the urethra.

In a day or two there is a purulent fluid discharged and secreted from the inflamed surface of the *lacunæ* of the urethra, the inflammatory symptoms sometimes extend along the whole surface of the urethra, even to the neck of the bladder; there is sometimes blood discharged with *pus*; there is frequently a chordée, or an involuntary and painful erection, with an incurvature of the penis.

These symptoms become milder, there is less pain in evacuating the urine, the purulent discharge, which was yellow and thin in the inflammatory stage, becomes whiter and thicker, the erections are not so frequent or painful, there is less tumour of the parts, the urethra becomes

soft and flexible, and at last the discharge disappears, and the disease is removed.

The same symptoms occur in women, with some little variation, arising from the diversity in the structure of their organs.

It begins with an unusual increase of secretion, and a sense of irritation in the vagina; there are appearances of tumour and redness in the parts, which renders coition painful; there is less difficulty in making water; the discharge appears equally purulent as in men, and it gradually disappears by an abatement of the discharge, and a diminution of the inflammatory symptoms.

The venereal virus acts by inflaming parts to which it is applied, and likewise possesses a power of assimilating with the animal *mucus*, and converting it into its own kind, as by a fermentable process.

The pus is secreted from an inflamed surface, very seldom ulcerated.

The inflammatory symptoms are generally proportioned to the degree of virulence and infection; symptoms similar to a gonorrhœa may be induced by other means which inflame the urethra, but the purulent discharge is not infectious.

The disease is milder in women, but often of more difficult cure than in men; the sooner the disease appears after infection, the more violent the symptoms of inflammation are; the more extensive it is, the more difficult is the cure.

The disease admits of a natural cure, favoured by dilution, an antiphlogistic regimen, and rest; this is, however, tedious and uncertain, therefore it may be equally and effectually cured by art.

The cure consists in diminishing the inflammatory symptoms, and sometimes exciting a greater action in the diseased parts.

The body should be kept soluble by cooling and laxative medicines, as sulphur, cremor tartari, the neutral salts, and the like.

The





The urine should be diluted by drinking plentifully of watery fluids, with gum arabic or other vegetable mucilages.

The irritation on the inflamed surface should be moderated by the use of injections, so mild as to produce little or no pain in the urethra; their first operation is often followed by an increase in the discharge, which afterwards abates and becomes thicker.

All the injections in common use are either of lead, copper, zinc, or mercury; the following formulæ are well adapted to the purpose.

No. 105.

R. Aquæ Rosarum ℥ vj.

Extract Saturn. Goulard, gr. xx.

m. f. Injectio.

No. 106.

R. Aquæ Puræ. ℥ vj.

Vitriol. Alb. gr. v.

Cretæ Alb. ppt. ʒ β.

Gum Arab. ʒ j.

m. f. Injectio.

No. 107.

R. Ærug. Ærif. ʒ ij.

Spirit. Volat. Ammon. ℥ j.

m. f. Solutio.

No. 108.

R. Solutionis supra parat. gtt. x.

Aquæ Rosarum ℥ jv.

m. f. Injectio.

No. 109.

R. Mercur. corros. subl. gr. j.

Aquæ Puræ distillat. ℥vj.

f. Injectio.

No.

No. 110.

℞. Mercur. dulc. ppt. ʒ j.

Gum Arab. ʒ j β. tritis diligenter,
adde

Aquæ Puræ ʒ viij.

m. f. Injēctio.

The prejudices against the use of injections, diluted to the degree of giving no pain, are ill founded, nor do they ever tend to render a gonorrhœa into a confirmed pox.

It frequently happens that after the virulent and inflammatory symptoms are gone, a considerable discharge takes place from the relaxation and debility of the parts; this is generally called a gleet; it gives way to the internal use of the heating balsams, the use of bark, tonics and cold bathing, either topical or general. I have seen many instances of its being removed by inducing inflammation in the parts, by bougies, cantharides, and some of the former injections less diluted, so as to excite much pain and symptoms of strangury.

The inflammation of the urethra, from its violence extending along the course of the *vasa deferentia*, from too much exercise, the use of stimulating injections, and other means increasing inflammation, induce an inflammation of the testicle, accompanied with much pain and tumour. This is to be removed by bleeding, purging, fomentations, and the antiphlogistic regimen; it is to be considered only as a case of local disease.

As the inflammation abates in the testicle, the running appears again from the urethra.

Turbith mineral and other active emetics frequently do much good in this disease. The venereal virus, either by irritating the extremity of
the





the lymphatics going to the groin, or by being conveyed to the glands, inflames and produces suppuration.

In this case, every possible means in the beginning should be employed to prevent suppuration, by promoting the resolution of the tumour, and when pus is formed it should be evacuated either by the caustic or the knife; this may sometimes be a local complaint, but it is always safer to treat it as a confirmed disease.

It is to be treated like any other inflammation which threatens suppuration.

The venereal virus is sometimes so acrid as to erode the tender vessels, and produce ulceration; such ulcers when occurring, more especially in the penis, or female parts of generation, are called *chancres*.

There first appears a red spot, somewhat elevated, like a miliary pustule, which is attended with a sense of heat and itching; it has a white head, and becomes a deep ulcer with a white callous edge, frequently spreading over a large surface, and becoming phagædenic.

This in the slightest degree should be considered as a confirmed lues, so that while we endeavour to heal it by topical applications, internal remedies should be employed.

A more favourable suppuration is frequently induced by the application of a solution of blue vitriol, corrosive sublimate, but above all by the following ointment:

No. III.

R. Calomel. ppt. ʒ ii.

Unguent. Alb. ʒ j. m. f. Unguentum.

Tumours of the præpuce and glands, distinguished into the phymosis and paraphymosis, are to

to be treated as inflammatory, still having in view the propriety of considering them as possibly complicated with the absorption of venereal virus, and therefore treating them as a confirmed disease.

In considering the lues venerea, we are to have a view to the seat of it, and the means of distinguishing it from other diseases.

It arises from the absorption of the poisonous matter into the circulating system, infecting the animal fluids, more especially attaching itself to the mucous and glandular parts of the body.

Its source is chiefly from a chancre or ulcerated surface.

Does the matter of a gonorrhœa and a pox essentially differ from each other?

The symptoms of a lues venerea are so various, that it is difficult to describe them.

It attacks the palate, fauces, Schneiderian membrane, with inflammation, and ulcers spreading, and deeply seated, with white callous edges; deglutition is painful, the bones become carious, and the matter discharged is fœtid and offensive.

The patient complains of universal pain in the bones, especially about the middle of the tibia, increased by the heat of the bed; they abate towards the morning. Sometimes tumour and supuration take place on the affected parts.

The skin is frequently covered with broad, round dry spots, of a brown or copper colour, easily distinguishable from other eruptions; they are frequently diffused over the whole surface of the body, but more especially in the forehead and about the roots of the hair. There are fissures in the palms of the hand, or soles of the feet, separating an acrid and ichorous fluid.

Sometimes the skin is inflamed, and ulcers arise, which spread quickly over all the body. The glands of the body are indurated and obstructed,
painful





painful exostosis arise, which sometimes suppurate, and present underneath a carious bone. The bones are in some brittle, in others soft and flexible.

The eye-lids are inflamed and ulcerate, and a chronic ophthalmia comes on; the organ of hearing is sometimes affected, and the bones of the ear have been rendered carious.

The animal and vital functions have been much impaired.

It should be distinguished from other diseases.

The cure of this disease can only be effected by the use of mercury, other means only proving useful by favouring its operation.

It may be employed either as an alterative, or as an evacuant.

It may be used in different forms,

1. By fumigation.
2. By triture externally, in the form of unction, or internally, as divided by mucilaginous or powdery bodies.
3. As calcined by fire, in the form of mercurius calcinatus.

4. As united with acids, as in the form of mercurius corrosivus sublimatus, calomel, &c.

The Chymical History of these preparations is delivered in our Lectures on Chymistry.

The most effectual practice is that by which the greatest quantity of mercury can be introduced into the habit, and kept in circulation for the longest time; this is best done by having recourse to unction, so graduated in its quantity and mode of application, as to prove an alterative remedy.

Other preparations have their particular advantages, as calculated to act forcibly on particular parts of the body, and remove particular and urgent symptoms.

Salivation is not necessary to cure venereal complaints; it more frequently impedes than promotes the cure.

The practical rules for managing and conducting that process are to be explained.

A moderate degree of external warmth, the occasional use of the warm bath, and a mucilaginous, diluent, and antiphlogistic regimen should accompany salivation.

Mercury sometimes produces high symptoms of inflammation in the system, which are to be properly moderated.

The action of mercury may be promoted by the resinous woods, of guiac and sassafras; sarsaparilla and China root are likewise employed for the same purpose.

They are always found most serviceable when mercury has preceded their use.

The mezereon has been found to assist in removing exostosis.

The Peruvian bark is given with great success in phagædenic and venereal sores, even where mercury has been found to injure the constitution of the patient.

A milk diet and a change of air are found beneficial in restoring the strength of a patient, reduced by the operation of mercury.

On this subject much must be referred to our Lectures, comprehending a great variety of particulars, which would be too voluminous to be introduced in this place.

The following formulæ of some of the most active and useful preparations of mercury may be employed with advantage.

No. 112.

R. Argenti Vivi, gr. x.

Conserv. Rosarum, ʒ j. terantur
simul donec nullum argenti vivi
vestigium appareat. fiat bolus hora
somni sumendus.

No.

No. 113.

R. Mercurii Alkalizat. ʒ β.

Conserv. Aurant. ʒ j. Syrupi simpl.
q. s. fiat bolus bis die sumendus.

No. 114.

R. Mercur. sublimat. corros. gr. viij.

Spiritus Vini tenuis. ℥j. m.

Dosis Uncia una bis die.

No. 115.

R. Argenti Vivi, ʒ j.

Gummi Arab. ʒ ij.

Syrupi simpl. ʒ β.

tere donec argentum vivum apparere desinat,
et adde Aquæ Menth. piper. simpl. ʒ vj.

—— Juniperi compos. ʒ j.

Dosis uncia una bis die.

No. 116.

R. Aquæ puræ distillat. ʒ ij.

Salis Ammon. crud. q. s. ad saturationem.

Mercurii corros. subl. ʒ β.

Mica panis contunde in massam in pilulas
sexaginta dividendam.

Dosis pilula una vel altera bis die.

No. 117.

R. Mercurii calcinat. gr. j.

Coral. rubr. ppt. gr. ij.

Conserv. Rosarum, q. s. fiat pilula
una omni nocte sumenda.

No. 118.

R. Antimon. crudi pulv. (in nodulo
ligat.) ʒ ij.

Rad. Sarsaparill. incis. ʒ j β.

Chinæ

— Chinæ contuf. ʒ ʒ.

Nuc. Iugland. No. x. contuf.

coque in Aquæ Fontan. ℥vj. ad colaturæ ℥iij.

Dofis libra dimidia quater in die.

No. 119.

R. Corticis Rad. Mezerei recentis.

Gychirizæ incif. āā ʒ ij.

Aquæ puræ ℥iij. coque ad colaturæ
℥ij.

Dofis libra dimidia quater die.

F I N I S.







